EXERCISES

FOR THE

ILLUSTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT

OF

THE RULES

OF THE

ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

EQUALLY ADAPTED TO

DOMESTIC AND TO SCHOOL EDUCATION.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

'HE attempt is here made to adapt a set of 'ogressive exercises, to the illustration and en-rcement of the several rules of the English rammar, and, at the same time, to excite and stain the attention of the young student, by lecting, as far as possible, sentences containing nse, connection, and interest. The directions r parsing and verbal examination are given in e Key to these Exercises.

ERRATA.

Page 71. four lines from the bottom, *for* page 159. *read* page 162.

74. *for* RULE 20. *read* RULE 21.

79. *for* RULE 21. page 162. *read* RULE 22. page 164.

81. *for* RULE 22. page 164. *read* RULE 23. page 165.

EXERCISES

FOR THE

ILLUSTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF THE RULES OF THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

PART I.

ORTHOGRAPHY.

CHAP. I.

On the Use of the Letter Y, *as a Vowel.* Gram. *p.* 6. 14.

A CLEANLI boi will wash his hands when dirti, and will wipe them dri.

The ladi was neatli dressed, looked good naturedli, and sang sweetli.

Chariti is a truli loveli qualiti.

He spake fulli, and gracefulli, upon the subject, the duti of piti towards the miserable.

Mi mother! alas, she is diing!

The king was busili engaged in fortifiing the citi.

He was beautifiing his house with fine pictures and statues.

She sais that she will be setting off for Paris in ten dais.

The sun's rais beat fierceli upon our unsheltered heads.

The Ptolemean sistem is evidentli absurd.

She acted sistematicalli in that business.

Patience under sufferings generalli excites simpathi.

James II., being obliged to abdicate the throne of England, sought an asilum in France with Louis XIV.

The letter W *used instead of* U. *p.* 7. 23.

The Abyssinians eat rau flesh.

The lion wounded and beat down the hunter with one stroke of his pau.

She uttered the irrevocable vou.

He bent his bou and winged the angry shaft.

Chap. II.

Rule 1. *p.* 26.

Bread is called the staf of life.

That lady has a muf made of grey fox skin.

Spanish bul fights, and English bul baitings, are cruel and disgraceful amusements.

A storm of hail broke all the glas of his hot-house.

Transparent rils flowed from the mountain's side.

They gave the poor girls comfortable stuf gowns.

The bil has passed through both houses of parliament, and will receive the royal assent to-morrow.

Rule 2. *p.* 27.

He ascended the hil of fame in the triumphal carr *of victory.*

The catt is an elegant and graceful animal, and useful to mann as being the natural enemy of ratts and mice.

Warr is an abundant source of natural and moral evils.

The propps being cut away, the ship glided slowly and majestically into the waves.

His eyes were dimm with age.

The consciousness of sinn is a heavy burden that weighs down the soul, and inflicts unutterable painn.

The dogg is a faithful creature, the friend and companion of mann.

Rule 3. *p.* 27.

The galleryes were quite filled with ladyes.

Thou wearyest thyself in vain by seeking for happiness in perishable objects.

She is justly wearyed by such a life of visiting and gaiety.

He is wearying himself with idle vanities.

A worthyer man is scarcely to be found.

He is worthyest who does most good.

Until the flood came, they were marriing and giving in marriage.

By tarriing too long he lost his opportunity.

Be joiful in the Lord all ye lands, make His praise glorious.

Thou annoiest the whole company by thy loud talking.

He payed his debts honourably.

Rule 4. *p.* 27.

He *voluntaryly* submitted himself to the will of the

Supreme Disposer of events, who cannot err, and who causeth all things to work together for good.

That boy is full of innocent plaifulness.

RULE 5. *p.*28.

Such an event has seldom occured.

He incured great blame by his indiscrete conduct.

He permited not himself to be drawn aside by temptation.

For his licentious behaviour, he was expeled from the college with ignominy.

He worshipped the God of his fathers with sincerity and truth.

He made an acceptable offerring unto his Creator, namely, cheerful submission and ready obedience.

RULE 6. *p.*28.

He thoughtlesly ran into the very danger which he was striving to avoid.

Thoughtlesness is a mischievous disposition.

He prosecuted his business succesfully, because he acted with vigour and prudence.

He who walketh carelesly along the path of life, walketh foolishly.

Willful sinning bringeth ruin and destruction.

Sir Francis Drake was a brave and a skillful mariner.

God, out of his abundant fullness, provideth for al creatures, He openeth his hand and satisfieth the wants of every living thing.

RULE 7. *p.*28.

Taimness of spirit is not true humility.

He is a virtuous and religious, and therefore a peac*ful and usful* man.

A death so sudden was truely aweful, and should duely impress the mind.

RULE 8. *p.* 28.

The allurments of pleasure are dangerous to the young.

With every affliction the Father of Mercies granteth some blessing in abatment of the pain it giveth.

Though the chastisments of the Lord may be, for the present, grievous, yet if well improved, they afterwards yield the peacful fruits of righteousness.

It is the duty of Christians carefully to avoid all excitments to vice.

The judgements of Jehovah are just, and altogether right.

Regularity is a saving of time and an abridgement of labour.

The acknowledgement of faults is the first step towards reformation.

The accompanyments to that song of Mozart's are beautiful as well as scientific.

The merryment of the company grew too loud and riotous.

RULE 9. *p.* 29.

To neglect the duties of our respective situations is blameable folly, and sometimes produceth incureable disorder.

The wind has been very changable for some weeks past.

Though strong and brave, yet is he peacable.

RULE 10. *p.* 29.

Trudgeing along the fields, he whistled as he went for *want of thought.*

Knaveish tricks never finally succeed.

Prudeish behaviour is very different from true modesty.

Rule 11. *p.* 29.

The present times are threatning and fateful.

From want of consideration he is allways doing wrong.

By considering previous circumstances, it is sometimes easy to foretell the event.

Chillblains are unpleasant consequences of exposure to extreme cold.

Chap. II.

Promiscuous Exercises exemplifying the preceding Rules, and upon Orthography in general.

1. More precious is wisdom than pearls, the most desireable things besides are not compareable to her.

By some persons the most valueable things are slighted merely on account of their antiquity.

Prudence warneth us not to trust heedlesly those whose characters we have had no opportunity of knowing, nor to follow carelesly the impulse of the moment.

Bread is the staf of life; virtue is the staf of peace; religion is the staf of old age, the staf which only can support our feeble steps in the valley of the shadow of death.

The art of staining glas was known, and successfully practised, in very early times.

Warrs have allways been productive of innumerable *evils, both to* the victors and the vanquished.

The qualiti of merci is not strained.

It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven, upon the place beneath.

There cannot be a greater absurdity than for a man to run the hazard of loseing his own life, or of takeing away the life of another, in revenge for a supposed insult, or for the sake of wipeing away an imaginary disgrace.

2. Vicious habitts are so great a degradation to human naiture, and so odius inn themselves, that al persuns actuaited by right reeson would avoid them though certain of their being conceeled from God and mann, and of their not produceing future punishment.

The judgements of God are abroad inn the earth, let the nations lern wisdom.

He who watches for an opportunity of gratifiing revenge, watches to inflict ann injuri onn himself.

Let not our manners be either gros or affectedly refined.

Succesful efforts encouraige the mind, and cheer the spirrit, of mann.

Unsuccesfully he pursued the journey of life.

It is better not to speke at all than not to speke to the purpus; but to speke to the purpus itt is necessary to consider both what is fitt to be spoken, and when it is fitt to speke itt.

Skillfullness in busines is better than strength of boddy.

Calammities are allotted to man to give him the opportunitty of exercising patience and fortittude.

It is the part of wisdum to repress the plaiful whimms and fancyes of imagination.

3. THE SQUIRREL.

Drawn fromm his refuge inn sum lonely elm,
Which age orr injurry has hollowed depe,
Where onn his bedd of wooll and matted leaves,
He has outslept the wintur, ventures forth
To frisk awile and bask in the warm sunn,
The Squirrel, flippant, pert and ful of plai.
He sees me, and att once, swifte as a burd,
Ascends a neighbouring beech: there wisks his tayl
And perks his ears, and stamps and scolds aloud
With aul the prettyness of feigned alarm,
And angur insignificantly fierce.

HOPE AND FEAR.

He who wants hope is the poorest mann allive. The wise mann is provided agenst occurrences of every kind. The good he improves to the best advantaige; the badd he bears patiently. Inn prosperrity he betraies no presumption; in adversitty he feels no despondence. The anticipation of evill is often worse than the evill itselfe. The il which a mann fears he shal suffer, he suffers inn that verry fear.

Inn the worst condition, hope; inn thi best, fere; in all be circumspect.

No one cann be happi here without a wel grounded hope of being happi hereafter.

Fere disturbs the tranquiliti of the minde, and virtue allone cann repell fere.

4. DEMOSTHENES.

Persevering industri and unremitted atention wil *remmedi even* naturel defects. So great was the

love of sience which annimated the brest of Demosthenes, the prince of Grecian orrators, and so extraordinari was his perseverence, that he thereby remmedyed defects which to menny would have appeered insuperable. He had such ann impeddiment of speach, that he could not pronounse the first letter of the art which hee was studying, nameli, *rhetoric*. That defect he so compleatly overcame by exercising himself frequentli in speeking with pebbels inn his mouth, that, at last, no one was esteamed to posess a more cleer and distinct articulation. By incesant practice and extream atention he melioratedd into ann agreable sound and tone, his voyce, which was naturelli harsh and shril. Being destitute of strenght of lungs, he borrowed fromm exercise that forse which nature had denyed him. He oftenn resited verses waulking up hil with a swifte paice. He shutt himself upp inn a subteraneous cel for two or three munths together thatt he might give undivided atention to gesture and pronounciation. Thus for a long time he strugled agenst naiture, and finalli triumphedd over its deficiences by ennergy of minde and perseveering industrie.

5. EVENING.

Come evenin, once agen; seeson of peace,
Returne sweet evenin and continnue long.
Methinks I see thee in the streeki west
With matron stepps slow moving, while the nite
Treds onn thy sweepin trayn; one hand emploid
Inn letting faul the curtin of repose
Onn burd and beast: the othur charged for mann,
With swete oblivion of the cares of dai.

Nott sumptuusli addorn'ed nor needin ayde,
Like homeli feetur'ed nite, of clusterring gemms,
A starr or two, just twinklin onn thy brou,
Sufficeth thee; save thatt the moone is thyne
Nott les than her's; nott worn indede on hi
With ostentatius pagentry; butt sett
With meddest grandeur in thi purpel zone,
Resplendant les butt of an amplur round.

THE POST BOI.

Hark! 'tis the twangin horne, o'er yondur bridge,
That with itts weerisome, butt neadfull length,
Bestrides the peecefull flud; in which the moon
Sees her unwrinkledd faice refflected brite.
He comes! the herrald of a noysy wurld,
With spater'ed bootts strapt waste and raggedd locks,
News fromm aul nations lumberring at his back;
True too his charge, the close packed lode behind,
Yett careles what he brings, his one concerne
Is to conduct itt to the destin'ed in,
And having dropt the expected bagg, pas onn.
He wistles as he goes, lite-hearted wretch,
Colde and yett cheerfull; messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands, and of joi to some,
To himm indiferrent, whether grief or joi.

6. TIMOLEON.

Timoleon, the Corinthian, was a truely illustrius mann. He was prudentt, temperrate, patient, courteus and milde inn peece, skillfull and brave in warr, and *inspire*'d with the geniuin spirritt of patriotism.

He enjoied the high honnour of deliverring Corinth,

his naitive place, and the noble citty, Syracuse, inn Sicily, from the galling yoak of tiranny. His brother, Timophanes, had seized the sovereign pour att Corinth, and Timoleon might have shared itt with himm, butt so farr was he from being a partaker of this wickednes, that he prefered the freedom of his fellow cittizens to the saifty of his bruther, and chose rathur to obey the laws of his countri than to enslave his countri. Actuatedd by this principle he consentedd to the deth of Timophanes, when he obstinateli determined to rettain his usurpedd pour. After having retiredd for sum years from publick life, being sent by the Corinthians to asist the Syracusans, who were shaimfully oppressed by the tirant Dionysius; with wonderfull vallour and goode fortune, he defeeted the farr superiour forces of Dionysius and the Carthaginians, and expeled them entirely from Sicily. He restoredd their laws and libbertyes to itts siverall states, and so compleatlie reestablished there peece and prosperrity that he was justli regardedd as their second founder.

He divestedd himselfe of the supreem authoritty as soon as he hadd accomplished his bennevolent work, and spent the remainder of his life as a privait mann att Syracuse, enjoiing peece of minde and wel acquired reputaition, with the venneration, grattitude, and love, of the Syracusans.

7. THE SUMMER EVENING.

Hou fine has the dai been, hou brite was the sunn,
Hou loveli and joifull the course he has runn,
Though he rose inn a mist wen his raice he begunn,
And there followed sum droppings of rainn.

Butt now the fayre traveller's come to the west,
His raies are aul gold, and his beautyes are best,
He paints the ski gai as he sinks to his rest,
And foretels a brite rising agen.

Just such is the Christian, his course he beginns,
Like the sunn in a miste wile he mourns for his sins,
And melts into teers: then he breaks out and shines,
And travells his hevenly wai.

Butt when he cums neerer to finnish his raice,
Like a fine setting sunn he looks richer in graice,
And gives a sure hope att the end of his daies,
Of rising inn briter arrai.

8. EPAMINONDAS.

Epaminondas, the Theban, was a mann of admirabel tallents and excelent charracter. He was moddest, prudent, skillfull inn warr, and possest of most exaulted greatnes of minde. He was such a lover of truth that he would nott utter a falshood even in jeste. He was patient, milde, temperrate in the highest degree, secrett and reservedd with respect to his plans for the publick good. He was ever reddy to listenn to information orr advice, and to derrive instruction from any one who could aford itt. To a Persian Satrap, who was commissioned by Artaxerxes, King of Persia, to gaine himm over to his interrest by the offerr of an immense summ of money, Epaminondas repplied, if the King wishes mee to do what may be conducive to the wellfare of Thebes, there is no nead of money to induse mee so to acte; butt if he would alure mee to

the contrary, rich as he is, he has nott golde and silver enough; forr I would nott accept the welth of the whole wurld in exchainge forr my fidellity and love towards mi countrie. Bye his wisdum and vallour, Epaminondas raised the glorie of the Thebans to itts greatest hite. He fel fiting for his countrie, and with himm fel the prosperrity of that state never to rise agen.

PART II.

EXERCISES IN ETYMOLOGY.

CHAP. I. AND II. OF THE GRAMMAR, *p.* 30—38.

1. *The Article.*

BRING me a book, which I mentioned to you.

Give me the pen; any you may happen to chuse.

A man whom you saw yesterday, and pointed out to me, is the worthy and truly admirable character.

Fetch me the peach; a first you may lay your hand upon.

Let me have the book to amuse me in my solitude.

Call for the candle to light me to bed.

Ring a bell for a servant to come and remove these things from a table.

Is that a dog which you admired so much yesterday?

O when will a day dawn; when will a sun arise to dispel these gloomy clouds?

He was in a carriage which we saw break down yesterday morning as we were walking together along a road.

Put in its place a book which you have been reading.

Take up from the ground a child whom you have *thrown down in* a hasty retreat you have made.

Bring me oranges which I left on a table.

Put into cupboard sugar which was not used at breakfast.

1. Give me a apple, for my mouth is dry and parched.

It is but half a hour since you were eating an biscuit you found on the chair.

He is a idle and careless boy, do not keep company with him, lest you should follow a example so mischievous.

Take heed that you do not contract an habit of slothfulness; for you would find that an source of the great evil.

He was an hunter, keen and desperate; he rode over the child that was in a road in which he was going.

They were extremely riotous and unruly, and made quite an hubbub in a street in which they lived.

2. The religion is an source of the true happiness.

The godliness is proper for all the things; both for a life which now is, and for that which is to come.

The intemperance weakens the faculties of a soul, and destroys a bodily health.

The fortitude is the valuable quality of a mind which enables it to sustain a storms of adversity.

5. An woman virtuous and amiable, is the treasure of great value, the pearl of an great price to her husband, her family, and her friends.

He is a too hasty composer to write well.

She is a too passionate woman to be the agreeable companion.

6. Give me few of those flowers, I beg, for they diffuse the pleasant fragrance, and are clothed with the beauty.

7. I *saw herd of* cattle consisting of several thousands

running wild in the vast plains near the Buenos Ayres, in South America.

He met multitude of men, women, and children hurrying towards the London.

8. That man is very rich; he has more than twelve thousand pounds every year.

He works hard, and gains only fourteen shillings every week by his labour.

11. The first Henry, the third Edward, the fifth Henry, the third George, the fourteenth Lewis.

The second Henry of England was the very learned prince, for his time, and, upon a whole, a excellent monarch.

The first Edward was the warlike and able king, who established some good regulations, but who was too ambitious and fond of the war.

12. More accurately I examine that matter, more convinced I am that you are in a right.

More indulgent you are towards him, more does he abuse your kindness.

More angry he grew, more bitterly did the other deride him.

Less extravagantly you live at present, less likely will poverty be to come upon you.

13. Numa Pompilius was truly a wise and great man.

In his public capacity, Henry the Fourth of France, was truly a patriotic monarch.

Solon the Athenian, was indeed a illustrious legislator.

Fabricius, a Roman, was in all respects a illustrious patriot.

14. He travelled on the foot fifteen miles every day, *till he was* quite worn out with the fatigue.

She journeyed on the horseback eighty miles in one week.

He went from Paris to Calcutta by the land.

Chap. III.

The Noun, or Noun Substantive, or Substantive. p.38.

Write the plural of the following substantives:

2. Apple; pear; plum; cabbage; currant; peach; gooseberry; carrot, turnip; gallery; lady; man; woman; child; fox; goose; mouse; ox; calf; half; staff; knife; wife; tooth; foot; muff; stuff; chief; misery; penny; sheep; deer; fish; dish; church; valley; key; die; city; swine.

Write the singular of the following substantives:

Tongs; bellows; lungs; ashes; breeches; snuffers; scissars.

Correct the following sentences:

In autumn, the wild gooses take flight for other countries.

The mouses have knawed the cheese, and have eaten holes in the linen.

The country people were all armed with staffs.

The Portuguese drew their long knifs, and stabbed several of the English sailors.

What a large flock of sheeps, and what a numerous herd of deers I see in that park.

The gallerys of the church were quite full of ladys.

The chieves assembled in counsel.

The great circles divide a globe into equal halfs, or *hemispheres.*

The man, his wife, and his childs are perishing with the hunger.

The hen and chicks were sent to your house in a basket this very morning.

Those three beautiful calfs have been sold.

He has paid all the dutys upon those articles, honestly and cheerfully.

Those green and smiling vallys delight and refresh the eye of the traveller, after having passed the sandy desert.

The whole herd of swines ran down the precipice into the sea, and perished in the waters.

3. That womans' tongue is intolerable; she talks unceasingly and loudly.

That ladys' beauty, gracefulness, good sense, and amiable disposition, are justly admired by all who know her.

The mans' wife is rendered miserable by his shameful conduct.

His fellow-citizens good-will he deservedly enjoyed.

Write the declensions of the following substantives:

Man; lamb; table; wolf; cow; bull; lady; fairy; star; quill; book; William's, Mary's, Susan's, Anne's, Charles', and Annabella's company was very delightful to me.

Pompey's and Cesar's rivalship produced many, many miseries to Rome.

The King's of Prussia's army was defeated, after a very severe struggle.

He went to the Lord's Archbishop's of Canterbury's Palace at Lambeth, but could not gain admittance.

In his way homeward he called at Bradford's, the *cutler's-shop, to* purchase some of his excellent razors.

He lodges at Boland's the confectioner's.

My cousin's brother's partner's wife died last night of a fever.

The king and the people's interests were equally regarded by that virtuous minister.

The husband and the wife's interests and welfare are inseparably connected.

The city and the county's cause was considered as one, and pleaded with great eloquence by that eminent orator.

Chap. IV.

The Adjective. p. 45.

Compare the following adjectives:

1. Hard; soft; sweet; sour; green; bright; wise; able; lovely.

2. Tranquil; peaceful; stormy; merciful; benevolent; pious; religious; eloquent.

9. Comparison of irregular adjectives.

Good; bad; little; much, or many; near; late; fore; under; upper; nether.

Chap. V.

1. *Pronouns. p.* 49.

Write the declensions of the personal pronouns, I; thou; he; she; it.

Lady Jane Gray was an admirable woman; he was mild, humble, affectionate, sensible, learned, religious. *His husband,* Lord Guilford Dudley, appears likewise to

have been a man of good dispositions and character; she was beheaded, as well as her amiable wife, by order of Queen Mary.

I thank you for having lent me that book, he is very amusing as well as instructive.

2. This event is exactly that which I had long anticipated; he is come to pass at last, though unexpected by ye.

That is the faithful nurse which took care of he during his long illness, which watched he with affectionate solicitude, which was the principal apparent instrument, in the hand of Providence, for her recovery; justly therefore is he grateful to him; justly has he resolved to cherish his old age.

Those are the very circumstances who distress me most, who agitate my mind with alarming apprehensions.

The houses who were burnt down last night, and the children which were lost, belonged to me. They are that which constituted my most valuable earthly treasure; the things who were my chief delight.

Who is the man who dares to make so rash and unfounded an assertion?

Which is the book which you wish me to send you?

That is a doctrine of which the influence is very extensive and powerful.

Christianity is the religion which came from God, of which the benign influence is destined, finally, to render happy all nations of men which dwell upon the face of the earth.

Which are the charitable persons which clothed *those poor children*, of which the parents had not the *means of providing* those comforts for them.

3. They are mine books, pray do not remove them.

Those boxes are not your, they are my.

Those flowers are her, they are their.

That garden is my, and not her.

She is mine own dear daughter, which I affectionately love, and justly esteem for her virtue and filial kindness.

I have lost mine arrow, lend me one of your.

Your goodness is mine only hope, who is left to sustain me in this gloomy day of adversity.

The judge hisself wept as he pronounced the awful sentence of the law.

Your parents theirselves cannot but acknowledge you to be guilty, and they bitterly lament your folly, and a guilt whom you have incurred.

He hisself beheld the transaction, a spectacle who struck him with horror, who filled him with virtuous indignation.

5. The two brothers loved one another sincerely, and promoted one another's interests and welfare, with all their influence and efforts.

The two friends were separated from one another by an unforeseen event, whom they did not expect, and who afflicts them greatly.

Each one which impartially considers the proposition must surely admit his propriety and justness.

Either of the people you may meet in the street will readily shew you the way.

Neither of those ten men is strong enough to lift the stone.

Neither of the officers around him would accept the dangerous commission.

6. Give me this apple whom you see on the table at the other side of the room.

That pen which is close to me, is the one I want.

Virtue and vice possess very different influences, and are followed by opposite results; *this* ennobles, adorns, and renders happy the human mind; *that* degrades, deforms, and renders it miserable.

Let me have that umbrella who is near at hand; and do you take this whom you so see hanging on yonder pin.

7. Write the declension of the indefinite pronoun, "other."

Other have made equal advances in literature without boasting of their ability and diligence.

Do unto other as you would that other should do unto you.

When you have read those books, I will willingly lend you some other.

We ought to consult the welfare of one own family and friends in the first place, and then to extend our goodwill to all mankind.

None shews hisself more devoid of reason than they which drown their senses in wine.

Chap. VI.

Verbs, p. 57.

1. I am rising the stone with this lever as fast as I can.

That man rose it up yesterday without any apparent difficulty.

They had raised from dinner long before we came.

I awoke you this morning exactly at six.

You awakened of your own accord at five o'clock.

Pray do not awake me so early to-morrow morning as you did to-day.

His ship, who is a very fine frigate, lays at anchor in Milford Haven.

He laid last night at my house, and to-morrow night he will lay at Rochester.

The moon was raising when we came away.

He rose him up from the ground, and embraced him kindly.

Is she not awoke yet? Pray go and awake her immediately, and tell her how late it is.

He laid down on the grass, and soon fell asleep.

His ship laying at Gravesend, he came up to London to spend a pleasant week with his friends.

The wind raised and continued to blow with great violence from the east.

He lay the sack of corn down, for he was so tired that he could carry him no farther.

2. Thou sing a good song if thou will.

They rejoices and are glad; they makes the fields resound with shouts of joy and bursts of merriment.

I delights to walk in the green meadows.

I loves to smell the fragrance of the flowers.

I likes to listen to the melody of the birds.

That greyhound run with astonishing speed, so that it quickly overtake and catch a hare.

All is but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body nature are, and god a soul:
That chang'd through all, and yet in all the same,
Great in a earth as in th' ethereal frame:
Warm in the sun, refreshes in a breeze;
Glow in the stars, and blossom in the trees;

Live through all life, extend through all extent,
Spread undivided, operate unspent.
Breathe in our soul, inform our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in the hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourn,
As the rapt seraph which adore and burn.
To him no high, no low, no great, no small;
He fill, he bound, connect and equal all.

3. Those women have been waiting at the door a very long time; enter they.

He is in grievous distress; pray he to the Lord in sincerity of heart, and he will obtain needful succour.

Thou hast committed a fearful crime; do thou fly to retirement; do thou hide thy guilty head; do thou meditate upon thy conduct; do thou confess unto God thy transgression with tears of heartfelt penitence; do thou turn from thine iniquity, that thou mayest live and not die.

He has his choice; he can go to London if he pleases.

He could gladly retire from business and enjoy himself in the country, did he not know that his son is incapable of conducting so large and extensive a concern.

He will depart to-morrow, if only he may obtain his father's permission, which have hitherto opposed his intended journey.

He can set off whensoever he chuses.

Though that person loves me not; though he regards me not with a friendly eye; nay, though he thinks and speaks ill of me, yet will I do him good when I may.

If he was mindful of his own real and best interests; *if he was serious* and attentive; if he was to reflect *soberly, he could* not act so wild, so mad a part.

Though he grants that he have injured me, yet he refuse to make me reparation.

Though he believes the existence of God, and acknowledges his government and providence; though he may not but confess that in God he live, and move, and have his being; yet, alas! too often do the Christian forget his Maker and Redeemer, and wander from the path of his commandments.

Was he ever so rich; was he master of all the treasures of Peru, he would not purchase peace of mind, nor health of body, nor exemption from death.

He writes in the study; do not interrupt him on any account.

At this very time they enter upon a most important discussion, at which no stranger would be present.

I begin now to copy the poem which my father gave me for that purpose; so I must not be disturbed with talking.

I have walk so far that I has quite tire mine self.

He is interrupting we with his noisy mirth and thoughtless merriment.

He have always esteemed she, and have done her good whenever it have been in his power.

4. Yesterday morning he goes to her house and very inconsiderately tells her all that have happen to her husband; whereupon she fall into strong convulsions, from which she is scarcely recovered last night when I see her.

Do not interrupt me; I was reading Locke on the Human Understanding, a book who required the greatest attention.

When you interrupted me, I wrote a letter to my mother.

My sister and I walked together, when you were meeting us.

He gave her a lesson in drawing when you rushed so hastily into the parlour.

Jesus, our blessed Lord, was going about doing good.

The Holy One of God, the Redeemer, all his life time, went about doing good to the bodies and souls of men.

Long ago I have wrote the letter whom you have desired me to write.

I have finished the book yesterday; and I received great pleasure, and, I hopes, some profit from its perusal.

He has falled down stairs last night, and have broke his right arm.

He has ran away from his wife and family on Monday last, and they knew not what is become of him.

I was at the Library this afternoon, and were sorry not to have the pleasure of meeting you there.

I was not on the water this summer because the weather was so uncertain.

I saw not your sister to-day; where was she?

Their mother has returned this morning in good health and spirits, and the children have been very glad to see her.

The mail-coach has come in this evening before seven o'clock.

I waited on the governor before you have suggested to me the propriety of so doing.

I have known the circumstance long before you have mentioned it to me.

I shall read the book before you shall want it yourself.

I will finish my letter long before he is gone.

5. Heard you not the order given by the commanding officer, to march.

It was he, I assure you, which committed the fact; indeed I have seen him do it.

Saw you not the signal hoisted at the mast-head of the admiral's ship.

Say you so? I know not that to be the fact.

I will persuade him to comply with your request, if I may; but if I persuade him not, you must take the will for the deed.

Indeed, indeed, I love you dearly.

Is the taylor come? No! he did not come yet.

It is now half past ten, and she did not come yet. How may she be so late?

Did you go to see your wife's brother yet? You will do what I tell you, otherwise you will be punished.

Will I write that copy now, sir, or will I come and read to you?

I will be drowned! I will be drowned! for no one shall help me.

Shall you do what I order or not? Oh yes, I shall directly.

When shall he visit me with his cheering presence?

I shall do it, I am determined! Say what you shall, I shall do that.

Will you go to Paris this summer?

Yes I will, if I may find leisure.

Shall he, indeed, forgive my indiscretion?

Shall you make allowance for the unfortunate circumstances which have impelled me to that act.

Why shall you die, O house of Israel?

At my request I believe he shall pardon you, shall give up his claim, and shall release you from your obligation.

O when will I regain your favour and friendship; when will I be admitted to your presence?

Shall you sing or not? I shall not sing to night, so do'nt torment me with your vain supplication.

I can go into the country whenever I like; for I am quite disengaged from business.

I offer him that sum; and he can take it or leave it, just as he can please.

You can leave the room whenever you pleases. You can go out into the air, if your finds yourself too warm here.

If you will, you may do me that service, as you may not but know.

I may not do it; indeed it are not in mine power.

If you should be happy, you may not thus violate the laws of God and man, and sin against your own soul.

May we, indeed, be separated? May this cruel parting take place necessarily?

6. Let him not demand it of her, for indeed she have not had it at all in her possession.

Thou had not the book I wanted, when I applied to thee for it.

We has no such piece of furniture in my house.

I may not give you what I has not myself.

7. I is not the person for who you is looking. I is not the man which have offended you.

Indeed I knows nothing of that transaction.

I were not within sight when it took place.

We is not to be trifled with in that manner.

Thou be a man who I reverences and most highly esteems.

We was not in the house when you came.

Chap. VII.

Conjugation of Regular Verbs, p. 83.

1. Do not interrupt me, now, I write a document of great importance.

Do not speak to him, just at present, he considers how he ought to act on this emergency.

She awake, open the window-shutters, that she can see the sun is rose.

He goes to sleep, make no noise in the chamber.

2. Do not come in yet, for she are not yet rose.

They is not at home, they walked out in the fields.

She had the head-ache and lies down on the bed.

If thy brother offendeth against thee, reprove him: and if he repents, forgive him.

Though he is exalted in rank, though he is abounding in riches, yet are he not proud and haughty; on the contrary he are condescending and courteous to the meanest of his brethren.

Though the lord is high and lifted up, yet have he respect unto the lowly.

He shall endure every extremity before he makes shipwreck of faith and a good conscience.

He may not expect to obtain happiness until he is renewed in the spirit of his mind, until he becomes a new creature.

Let not a young man expect to make any progress

in the path of science, unless he applies with diligence, unless he exerts his best efforts, unless he studies hard.

Whether she is poor, or whether she is rich; whether she is admired, or whether she is slighted, her temper remain equable, her mind are unruffled; for whatsoever is her lot, she have a inexhaustible source of peace in her own heart, namely, her religious faith and principles.

Except he complies with the king's wish, he may not expect to enjoy his favour.

Whosoever she marries, she shall render as happy as it are in the power of a good wife to do.

I wish it was as you tells me; that should give me great pleasure indeed.

3. He is awoke, you can speak now without fear of disturbing him.

He bare that burden of affliction without the murmur.

He begun to learn Greek when he were only twelve years old.

The wind blowed so strong against them that they would not work the ship out of the harbour's mouth.

The dogs catched the hare after a long chace.

He cleaved the helmet with one blow of his sword.

He dared not venture to do any such thing.

She drunk three glasses of wine at dinner.

The enemies was soon drove out of the country by his victorious arm.

Why have thou forsook thy country and thy friends?

He have gave three hundred pounds for that little cottage.

She run three times round that field in twenty minutes.

That tower is shook to its very foundation.

They has lost the battle, and five hundred of them is took prisoners.

That book were sadly tore before it comed into mine possession.

Those young trees whom he planted on the north side of his house has never throve well.

I writ to you long since, and you have not answered my letter.

I have wrote, and wrote again, in vain.

5. The Lord our God loves righteousness, but looks not upon sin without abhorrence.

Let not he which corrects not himself, which amends not his own faults, pretend to correct the faults of others.

What ails him, that he which are, usually, so courteous would speak so impatiently now?

He ails a painful disease, and he have likewise experienced a severe disappointment.

I behove to yield compliance to your expressed wish.

I irk that employment exccedingly.

I irk it much that the poor dappled deer, the native burghers of the wood, would be slain, thus, with forked headed arrows.

His army upon receiving so terrible a defeat, was entirely disperst.

They talkt so loud, that I would not go to sleep, for more than two hours after I laid down in bed.

That man lookt as if he wisht to speak to you.

How long are you living in this house.

He is in Dublin, now, three days.

It is now three weeks that I am in this place.

Was he not blind to his own true interests, was he not hurried away by impetuous passions, he would not behave so madly.

If he have not been so foolish as to make a ostentatious display of his ill-got riches, he could not, perhaps, have been suspected.

Chap. VIII.

Adverbs, p. 108.

1. He spoke eloquent in the house of commons, and acted upright in his political capacity.

She walked slow and graceful across the drawing-room.

She executed that piece of music delightful.

He finished that drawing beautiful.

The cavalry galloped rapid over the field, and charged the enemy desperate.

He acted wise, and prudent, and cautious, throughout the whole of that difficult and delicate transaction.

5. Let them not come here, where they shall meet with an unfavourable reception; but let them go there, where they shall find an hearty welcome.

O friend of my heart, where is thou fled?

They is gone there, without leave or licence.

Where is they gone without permission?

You appears heated and fatigued, from whence is you come?

Departing from thence he went to Berne.

Chap. IX.

Prepositions, p. 114.

1. He maintain himself and his family with honest *industry*.

Such an thought never entered in my mind.

Prosperity is generally found in company by industry.

Speak with her quiet and peaceable, and her agitated mind shall soon be calmed.

To who were that letter meant?

He was disappointed in gaining that place, and if he had succeeded in his endeavours, he could have been disappointed of its possession.

She conversed at me for more than two hours very pleasant.

2. That weak and wicked monarch, John, exercised the most cruel tyranny upon his subjects.

They manifested the most determined opposition for his will and resistance for his power.

GENERAL EXERCISE IN ETYMOLOGY.

It be owing to the pride and the secret affectation of the certain self-existence, that a noblest motive for action who was ever proposed at man, is not acknowledged for the glory and happiness of his being. A heart is treacherous at itself, and we does not let our reflections to go deep enough, to receive the religion as the honourablest incentive to good and worthy actions. It is our natural weakness to flatter ourselves to a belief, that if we searches in our inmost thoughts, we will find ourselves wholly disinterested, and divested from any views arising from the self-love and the vain glory. But, however the spirits of superficial greatness can disdain at first sight to do any thing but from the noble impulse in themselves, without any future regards in that, or another being, upon more stricter inquiry, they shall find that, to act worthy, and to expect to be

rewarded only into a future world, are as heroic an pitch of virtue as human nature may arrive at. If a tenor of our actions has none other motive than a desire to be pleasing in the eye of our Creator, it shall necessary follow, that we may be more than man, if we are not too much exalted in prosperity, and depressed in adversity. But a christian world have the leader, the contemplation of whose life and sufferings, may administer comfort in affliction, while the sense of his absolute perfection and glory of character may excite humiliation in prosperity. The man which suspend his hopes for the reward of worthy actions till after death; which may bestow unseen, who may overlook hatred, do good at his slanderer, which may never be angry at his friend, never revengeful at his enemy, is certainly formed to the benefit of society. Yet those is so far from heroic virtues, that they is but the ordinary duties of the christian. How pleasing are the contemplation of the lowly steps whom a great captain of salvation taked, in conducting we to the heavenly mansions. Into plain and apt parable, similitude, allegory, our great master enforce a doctrine of our salvation; but they of his acquaintance, them to who his discourses of heavenly wisdom was first and personally addrest, instead of receiving what they would not contradict, was offended by a presumption of being more wiser than they. They would not rise their little ideas above the consideration of he, in circumstances familiar at them, or conceive that him which appeared not more elevated or glorious, would have any thing more exalted than themselves. Multitudes follow him, and bring him dumb, blind, sick, and maimed; who, by a touch or a *word, he enabled* to speak, to see, to leap, and run. In

affection for him a crowd could not leave him, but wait near him till they was almost as faint and helpless as them they bringed for succour. He had compassion of them, and by a astonishing miracle supply their necessities; increasing a small quantity of food so as to satisfy a hunger of thousands. At the accession of their spiritual King who God set up, on his holy hill of Sion, men was not ennobled, but saved, crimes was not remitted, but sins forgave. He bestow not medals, honour, favours, but health, joy, sight, speech. Yet the proud and disdainful hearts of scribes and pharisees, and rulers, petrified of the love and pride of that world, was impregnable to the reception of so mean an benefactor, and exclaim, will this obscure Nazarine command Israel, and sit upon a throne of the David? They was now enough exasperated with benefits to conspire his death. Our Lord were sensible to their design, and prepare his disciples for it, by recount to them more distinct what would befal him. At length the dreadful scenes whom he have predicted takes place. A ungrateful follower betray him. His enemies seize him. His disciples forsakes him and fly. An apostle deny him thrice, with imprecations. The priests and scribes falsely accuses him. The Roman judge condemn him, in opposition to dictates of his own conscience.

Though no fault would be found in him; though no accusation would be made good against him; though no proof of crime was produced, yet were the pure and spotless, the holy and precious lamb of God, mocked, reviled, scourged, like the most vilest malefactor, and finally suspended at the cross; on which he expired in cruel, mortal agony, praying for his murderers, "Father, forgive them, they know not what they do."

Part III.

EXERCISES IN SYNTAX.

Chap. I.

Rule 1. *p.* 134.

Oh how refreshing to the eyes are the verdure of the fields, when they is fatigued by the brilliant rays of the sun.

Riches takes to themselves wings, and flies away.

Honour, honesty, temperance, activity, and religion, is the best friends of human happiness.

William and Anne is much taller than you is.

He and she is never long friends.

They lives not happily together.

To be prudent, honest, and benevolent, are far better, than to be learned, eloquent, and genteel; all that the world call a great scholar and a fine gentleman.

Novelty have charms that few minds canst withstand. The most valuable things when grown common, makes not impressions in proportion to their value, but rather excites distaste in proportion as they grows old. But when the influence of this caprice are over, by a happy return of good taste, and good sense, they again becomes objects of admiration.

Self-denial are the most exalted pleasure, and the *conquest of* evil habits are the most glorious triumph.

They who endures calamity without dejection attracts the like veneration with demolished temples; the very ruins of which is reverenced.

At all times and all places, discord are a troublesome companion, but when she take up her abode in a domestic circle and rage among relatives, then is her wounds most grievous and painful.

How deplorable are the blindness of human pride. It cause the dead to be lain in state. It seek pompous funerals and superb monuments. It turn the most solemn warnings which the Lord of Providence give unto men to humble them, into the most dangerous delusions. It endeavour to fix upon brass or marble that transitory grandeur, which pass away with passing time. It strive to secure to itself an portion of a worldly life in the very empire of death itself.

Passion make fools of them who, otherwise, is not so, and show them to be fools who is so.

I is not so foolish as to admit such an absurdity, but thou can easily be deceived, and they shall believe the greatest absurdities.

Prosperity are not without its trials, nor are adversity without its comforts.

Where there are flattery, there, likewise, are folly. If the flatterer are detected, the folly fall to his share; if he are not, it fall to the lot of him who he delude.

Better are a dry morsel and quietness therewith, than a house full of sacrifices with strife.

Poor will be he who delight in feasting; he which love wine and mirth shall not grow rich. The drunkard and the glutton comes to ruin, and the lazy is clothed in rags.

1. *The witnesses* being examined, the pleadings being

finished, the criminal being delivered into custody, court break up. The marriage being concluded upon, and the settlements being drawed up, the ceremony are appointed to be performed to-morrow.

The preliminaries being settled, and the treaty being signed, hostilities shall cease immediately.

The work being finished, the bills was sent in, and payment being made, the accompts was finally closed.

2. Upon examining the votes, the numbers was as follow.

Upon diligently searching into the matter, we found the circumstances to be as follow.

The different persons present at the discussion of that important question, was as follow.

3. To be ever active in laudable pursuits are the distinguishing characteristic of a man of true merit.

To be able to bear provocation are a mark of great wisdom, and to forgive it are the indication of a great mind.

To be proud of knowledge are to be blind into the light. To be proud of virtue are, to change a antidote into poison. To be proud of authority are to convert elevation in downfall.

To tell one lie, are an easy matter; but to tell only one are a difficult task, for one lie require many more to maintain it.

To misapply wealth are to convert into evil, what were intended to be the means of improvement and true enjoyment.

To glory over a fallen enemy are the mark of the mean and depraved mind.

To err are human, to forgive are divine.

Faithfully to discharge the duties of the present life

are the best preparation thou can make for the future life.

4. To sing—singest—sung. To awaken—awakened. To awake—awoke at five o'clock. To laugh—laughed aloud. Why laughest—? To fall—fell down in the street.

5. Your cousin. The king.

He who professed himself thy friend.

He who promised so fairly.

6. His bad principles, his dissolute conduct, and his wild extravagance was the cause of his ruin. The peculiar circumstances in which he was placed were a powerful motive to exert himself to the utmost.

7. Oh spare him, spare him, cried the queen, eagerly. Were you not totally blind to your best interests, you would not act thus.

RULE 2. *p.* 136.

The affectionate father and mother is come to see their children. The bull, the cow, the calf, the hog, and the man, was all in the field together. That master and servant agrees well together. The man and the woman was married yesterday.

The pen, and the ink, and the paper, is upon the table; it is all ready for you. The bread, and the butter, and the tea, and the sugar is prepared for breakfast. The rain and the wind prevents our going out to-day. Virtue and vice is as different in its consequences as in its nature. The sun and the moon acts together upon the waters at new moon, and thus it raises high the tide. Life and breath, and feeling, and perception is departed from him; it has left nothing but a *motionless* body behind. The peach, the nec-

tarine, and the plum whom you gave me, was ripe and delicious, it refreshed me greatly.

The prince, together with his principal officers, were stationed in the front of the battle. The father, together with his children, were introduced to the king.

The architect, with his models and plans, are just arrived. Godliness with contentment are great gain. The ship, together with all her stores, the crew, and the passengers, were totally lost. The king, with the lords and commons, constitutes the legislature of the British empire, and is the enactor and guardian of the laws.

The prince, with all his people, were swept away by the refluent wave.

2. I, he, and thou, art the first in the church. Thou and he is able to do that work together. Thou and he is worthy rivals in a worthy cause. You and your excellent spouse is always ready for every good work.

You, I, and he is summoned to set off for Paris next week.

Rule 3. *p.* 137.

Neither the pen, nor the ink, nor the paper, are within my reach. Neither you, nor I, nor he, are the person blamed. Bread, or wine, or fruit, were given to each of them. He or she have been guilty of that crime. Either the king himself or his minister, or the general of the army, were answerable for that disgrace. Some men is so forcibly impelled by ambition, passion, or selfishness, that neither honour nor honesty appear in their conduct. The cook, or the house-*maid, or the* nurse maid, have taken the things we misses.

1. *Nor reason,* nor virtue, nor religion, have any due

influence over an man, blinded by error, or hurried away by impetuous, unrestrained passions.

Neither he nor they is admitted to the society and friendship of the wise and good. Neither I nor you am expected to visit her so soon. Neither poetry, nor painting, nor music, have any charms for the man who is addicted to low vices.

2. So unfortunate was he that neither house nor lands was left to him. Though the storm approached so near, yet neither she nor her friends was injured by its operation. Notwithstanding all his assertions, neither I nor they am chargeable with the debt. The ship struck upon the rocks soon after midnight, and neither the captain, nor passengers, nor any of the crew, was saved. Neither I, nor you, nor the friends of our house is in fault.

Rule 4. *p.* 138.

Upon that most important occasion, the assembly of the states were numerous. Israel do not know, my people doth not consider. The parliament were dissolved, after having passed many wise acts, and enacted many useful laws. The numerous assembly of the wicked has inclosed me. A numerous host of enemies besets the city, and threatens to take it by storm. That numerous company was scattered as chaff before the stormy wind.

The numerous host of Sennacherib were destroyed in one night by the blast of the desert, the angel of the Lord. The goodly fellowship of the prophets praiseth Thee, O Lord! The noble army of Martyrs praiseth Thee, O God! The fleet of the enemy were composed of seventeen sail of the line and ten frigates, and yet were *defeated* by a far inferior force. The Spanish

Armada, which were named the Invincible, were harrassed by the light vessels of the English, and were destroyed by tempests. The people of that country was found by Columbus in a state of nature, uncivilized and ignorant of the conveniences of social union. The society of the good and virtuous are blessed. The glorious company of the apostles praiseth God; all creation show forth his most worthy praise, and speak of his glory.

The assembly of the wicked come to nought, and lose their power and prosperity.

The present generation possess far greater advantages than the preceding generation of men; they are more enlightened, and they ought to be more wise and virtuous.

RULE 5. *p.* 138.

Happy is the man which hath acquired wisdom, and the man which hath attained unto prudence; for wisdom procure what silver may not purchase, and his revenues are better than gold. More precious is he than pearls; the most desirable things besides is not comparable to him. In his right hand are length of days; in his left hand is riches and honour. His ways is ways of pleasantness, and all his paths is peace.

He which is taught to live upon a little owe more to her father's wisdom; than he which inherits a large fortune, owes to her father's care.

The lady which you saw yesterday at my house is the same which you heard so highly praised for his prudence, his affability, and his virtue.

No man are wise or safe, but she which is honest.

That pen are good for nothing; throw him away.

Too many regulates his life by opinion and fashion, who is ever changing, and who is, therefore, ever full of perturbation and uncertainty.

He which envieth, maketh the virtue of others her vice, and the happiness of others her torment. He which rejoice in the prosperity of others, make his prosperity her own.

The human mind, who is ever active and lively, require that worthy, rational, sublime objects would be presented to his notice, in order not to fix his attention upon those who is low and degrading.

Oh how has Nature's hand, who work unseen through the revolving seasons, changed a scene stript of his fruits and flowers and verdure gay. Not one autumnal beauty left; the earth wrapt in his dusky mantle, see, resigned, stern Winter's dreary reign commence.

I, which speak unto thee, is he. Thou, which is never sad nor desponding, tell me the cause who renders thee so cheerful. Thou and he, being accountable for his conduct, should diligently attend to the performance of his duty.

1. Thou and I is expected to remain firm at thy post, whatever dangers may alarm us.

That is the motive who impel me so to act.

That is the cause who render him so sad and desponding.

Thou is he which persecutes me without a cause.

It is she which occasion all the trouble whom I now feel.

I am the Lord, which executeth justice and judgment upon earth.

He which can never be silent, often utter folly and expose himself to ridicule.

Regard not so much the person which speak, as the value of that who are spoken.

3. That who love the Lord hates evil.

It which thou have done is contrary to law.

It which is wrong take all care to avoid, as mischievous to thyself and others.

4. The men which maintain an amiable deportment they shall be loved by all.

I saw him, the general, at the head of his troops, preparing to charge the enemy.

I met her, that lady, as she was going to be married.

5. The men which acted so unjust; the women which behaved so indiscreetly; the children which quarrelled and disputed so loud; the magistrates who violated the law themselves, they were all, in their several degrees, blameable.

The things who belong to our peace, the motives who influence our conduct; the various circumstances who happen to us, the propensities who prevail in our minds, the passions who rule our hearts, they are too often overlooked by us, and unknown to us.

Julius Cesar was one of the most ambitious men who ever lived.

Napoleon Bonaparte was one of the most extraordinary characters who ever gived lustre and interest to the page of history.

Alfred was one of the wisest and best monarchs who ever graced a throne.

Sir Isaac Newton was one of the most admirable and *useful philosophers* which trod the path of science.

6. Pray give me them oranges. Do you like them books whom I recommended to you? Do you not think them children in great danger? I do not approve them actions. I may not esteem them deeds either as laudable or lawful.

Them are not my books. Them words and actions shall never procure respect. Them are the persons with which you ought not to associate.

7. I would not think but what they were guilty of that crime. I would not imagine but what you had fulfilled the orders given you. They would never have thought but what he had forgave his repentant child.

8. The man which died yesterday morning is a public loss. The articles whom you lost is found. The sheep which had strayed from the fold is returned. The ship who sailed yesterday evening has had an favourable wind. The men, women, and children which are on board, have the prospect of a pleasant voyage. Blessed are the men which love and fear God, which obey his holy commandments. The cities in northern Italy who asserted their liberty, was for some time successful.

9. Those which cultivate a taste for refined and intellectual pleasures, opens to themselves new sources of true enjoyment.

Those who are entirely given up to the pleasures of sense, prepares for themselves numerous and great evils.

Those who anticipates unavoidable calamities, doubles the pain and trial.

Those which feel and manifest sympathy for the sorrows of others, shall receive pity for their own.

Whom of them children do you wish to see?

Who *of all this* company is most friendly to me?

Who of the nine muses is your favourite?

Who of them two men is blind?

Who of all them gentlemen is the bridegroom?

Who of them horsemen is the Prince of Wales?

Who of the British generals are the most illustrious?

Ah! miserable I! how cruel are my fate!

Oh: happy I; what return of gratitude may I pay for such benefits!

Oh! thee, my enemy, mine unjust persecutor!

Ah! you which wish to be happy, flee from sin, avoid what is evil, cleave to what is good.

Oh! you which is involved in the darkness of sin, awake, arise, and Christ shall give you life.

RULE 6. *p.* 141.

How pleasant it be to behold the beautiful colours, and to smell the sweet fragrance of the flowers, who blows in the spring, and glows in the summer sun?

Who will I love, who will I esteem, if not the friend which aided and preserved me in the day of adversity?

Those which says such things, which utters such calumnies, has reason to hide their faces for shame.

Children, which obeys their parents, which loves and fears God, which is industrious, docile and good tempered, which does not dispute nor fight, but which is gentle and obliging, they will be protected by God, beloved by their relations and friends, and happy in themselves.

That great and glorious, that good and gracious God, in who we lives, and moves, and have our being, to who we owe our existence, with all our faculties and enjoy*ments, on who* we entirely depends for their continu*ance, who* we ought supremely to love, and uniformly

to obey, He is the Creator, Preserver, and Ruler of the universe.

They, which nourished and cherished our tender infancy, which guided our steps in the slippery paths of childhood and of youth, which enlightened our minds with useful knowledge, which taught us to know, to love, to serve our Maker, which pointed out to us the road who leadeth unto life everlasting, are the persons which justly claim our warmest gratitude, our dutiful respect.

He which watches for an opportunity of gratifying revenge, watch to inflict an injury upon himself.

He which gain a fortune by his own industry, shall know better how to keep it, and probably shall know better, also, how to use it, than him which find a fortune ready made to his hand.

He which walk in integrity, shall walk confidently; but he which are indirect in his ways, will be detected.

He which observe instruction are in the way of life; but he which scorn instruction shall go astray.

He which cloak hatred, have the lips of hypocrisy; but he which utter slander are a fool.

Were any one present to that interview besides his mother? Yes, both him and his sister.

They, who religious hopes and principles, support and guides, and who a good conscience cheers, may face a frowning world with fortitude; may behold with calm resolution, the gloomy clouds of adversity.

RULE 7. *p.* 142.

Thou art the Prince which lovest justice and truth; who exercises discernment; who adminis-

tereth the laws with a impartial hand, but in the spirit of clemency.

I am the man who asserts that you committed that iniquitous deed; who denounces you to public justice, who scorns your meanness and dishonesty.

I am thy guardian who watch for thy welfare; I am thine instructor, who giveth thee good advice; I is thy friend who love thee sincerely, and who, in all respects, consulteth thy best interests.

I am the person who dares to accuse the guilty, who fear not to unveil treachery and vice.

Thou art the friend who forsakest me not in the time of need, who flyeth not from me in the season of danger, who desert me not in the day of distress.

I am the father which love you, which cherishes you, which instructs you, which provides for you.

Thou art he which regardest me with true affection, who gently admonishes me of my faults, who carefully warnest me of the dangers into whom I am running, which cheers me under all my trials.

I am the sincere friend who call upon thee to save thyself from peril, who exhorts thee to separate thyself from thy pernicious associates, who intreat thee to overcame thy degrading propensities, who supplicates thee to forsake thy evil ways, and to turn unto thy God, to virtue, to happiness.

Thou art he which deceivest thyself; which flattereth thine own heart; which is blind to his faults, who runnest to meet destruction.

RULE 8. *p.* 142.

She is a sensible, well educated, and virtuous, as

well as beautiful, woman; a rare union of qualities and advantages.

He is a good, a well instructed, a prudent, and a religious, as well as a wealthy and powerful man.

Do you not see that twenty soldiers standing behind the hedge with presented arms, ready to fire? He said that him saw full ten thousands horse running in one vast herd in the plains near Buenos Ayres.

I has not seen my beloved home, nor my dear friends this twenty years.

Take notice, sir, I do, by no means, recommend to your attention these kind of people.

Those kind of men is only summer friends, friends of prosperity.

These sort of ornaments who is transient, perishable, and precarious, are of little, or no real value.

Do not offer them oranges to me; for those sort of oranges is sour, and neither palatable nor salutary.

2. He endeavoured to accomplish his purpose by that unworthy mean.

By this mean he pleased both prince and people.

By that mean he succeeded in an enterprize, who appeared, to most, rash and hazardous.

By what mean he appeased the indignation of the Queen is not easy to be imagined.

To be neither high nor low, rich nor poor, public nor private, constitute the golden means who is highly desirable.

He was so fortunate, or so prudent and wise, as to hit the happy means between presumption and timidity.

3. She behaved with great prudence, manifested *unyielding fortitude*, and was, at the same time, gentle:

by that means she extricated herself from difficulties, and acquired universal esteem.

4. With these amends he pacified the injured maiden.

The king were satisfied with these amends.

Shall these amends prove my repentance and satisfy you?

6. You looks exceeding well, I think, after so long a illness.

I take it extreme kind of you, that you have so readily complied with my request.

It rains excessive fast; the lightning is dreadful fierce; the thunder peals awful loud.

They who lives suitable to their situation acts a respectable wise part.

The ambassadors acted, in all respects, conformable to their instructions.

That lady is exceeding agreeable in persons and manners.

Let us act agreeable to our principles, conformable to the will of our Maker, suitable to our rank in society.

They were immoderate, severe, and strict, and excessive rigid in their principles and manners.

That boy is exceedingly lively. That man is exceedingly witty. That girl is exceedingly lovely, and amiable.

That poor young man is excessive ill.

She is excessive melancholy since the departure of her father.

He were such a capricious, whimsical man, that none would live long with him in peace.

She were such an amiable, sweet tempered woman,

that even her irritable husband would not be angry with she long.

They were such quarrelsome, disputatious, envious beings, that their society were not endurable.

Such a strange character were scarcely ever known.

So extraordinary a occurrence is scarce to be found in history.

7. Faintly and wearily the way-worn traveller reached the summit of a mountain.

Solitarily and forsaken, lonely and sorrowfully they wandered in the thick forest.

Their conversation and conduct was agreeably to their melancholy situation.

8. He were arrogant and presumptuous, but a lesser degree of pride and presumption could have become him more better.

He was an cruel tyrant, and a worser monarch never disgraced the throne.

She were mildness itself, a more sweeter disposition never were found in woman.

St. Paul were of the sect of the Pharisees, one of the most straitest sects among the Jews.

Sir Issac Newton was a man of most extraordinary talents; a more superior genius never, perhaps, was known upon the stage of life.

9. He suffered the extremest degree of pain with perfectest resignation.

He was the chiefest speaker among them all, for senates hung with rapture on his tongue.

Susan were the noisiest, but is now become the quietest of the two sisters.

This is the most pretty of those two flowers.

Of all vices avarice penetrate deepest into a soul, and increases fastest by age.

The most perfect of mortal men are less than nothing, and vanity in the sight of God.

The perfectest form of government are necessarily imperfect in some respect or other.

10. Though they may not be a multitude, yet they is a large enough number to do great mischief.

Though she be possessed of an large fortune, though she be adorned with all brilliant fashionable accomplishments, yet he is a good enough husband for her.

Fifty feet by forty is a large enough area for the hall, who are intended for the discussion of scientific subjects.

He has a severe enough cough, though not such as to threaten permanent evil consequences.

11. I see a man tall, a woman short, children little, all walking together.

In spring, the fields green, the flowers opening; the birds singing; the lambs playful; the sun reviving; all these circumstances conspire to cheer the mind, and raise the spirits.

That is a house commodious, in whom we are about to live.

That is a horse strong, a rider skilful, a dog swift, which is going along the road before us.

That is a plantation extensive of firs, flourishing, whom we see on the side of yonder mountain.

That is a farm improved, for he which possesses it is a farmer industrious.

I see before me a six feet and a half high man.

Between Buenos Ayres and Potosi, in South America,

there is a seven hundred miles long, and three hundred miles broad, plain, covered with high grass, in which wander herds numerous of horses and oxen wild.

The tiger leaped over a ten feet high wall, with a sheep, which he had carried off from the fold.

During the fox hunt which took place yesterday, one of the horses leaped a five feet wide ditch, and a six feet high gate.

He built a four feet thick, and thirty feet high wall, round the precincts of his castle.

That is a rich man in Christian virtues, Christian hopes, and good works.

That is an abundant country in mineral and vegetable productions, most valuable.

Give me neither poverty, neither riches: feed me with convenient food for me.

The great Peter of Russia civilized his subjects barbarous, but he could not tame his own passions impetuous.

Religion renders happy, and useful, and respectable, her votaries.

Too often does great riches render anxious, suspicious, and miserable, their possessors.

Beauty, wealth, fame, power, do not always render satisfied and happy their possessors.

Industry, punctuality, frugality, generally render prosperous and flourishing their votaries.

RULE 9. *p.* 147.

To you and your cause I shall be faithful, even unto the death.

A tiger is the sanguinary, fierce, and most active *animal.*

A lion is a king of beasts, and is represented as being of a noble and generous disposition.

The hungry lion shall sometimes, in the desert of Africa, face a whole caravan, and retire from the multitude with sullen reluctance.

It is shameful and disgraceful in you to have so soon forgot a father, a friend of your youth.

That impertinent fellow stared full in her face.

They prostrated themselves before a throne, with their foreheads on the ground.

RULE 10. *p.* 148.

I admire that man, his conduct, his manners, his actions.

The minister, his integrity and prudence was undoubted.

His father's horses is strong and well made.

His mother's sense and goodness was well known.

He found a silver's casket as he walked along the road.

Prince Rupert, his valour were undoubted, but his prudence and persevering were by no means equal to his courage.

That greyhounds swiftness are truly astonishing.

A Newfoundland dogs docility are surprising.

That houses front is beautifully finished.

The lemons juice is cooling and refreshing.

The mans' firmness and constancy in the midst of natures' most cruel sufferings, was an extraordinary instance of the minds power over a body.

That is the horse of whom the colour is black, and concerning the valuable properties of which I spoke to *your yesterday.*

The rainbow is a beautiful object; of it the colours

is brilliant, and pleasing to the eye; of it the sight reminds of God's promise, never again to bring the mighty waters of the deep over the earths' whole surface.

The deluge were an dreadful event; a awful warning against sin and iniquity; of whom the irresistible force swept away the corrupted generation of mankind

That is the man of whom the character is universally respected; of whom the honesty and diligence is admired by all, of whom the goodness is beloved by those who live within of it, the influences sphere.

1. This was the king's, queen's, and royal family's peculiar prerogative.

Those fees was the butlers, footmans, and coachmans prerogatives.

The kings, lords', and commons' rights were all clearly defined, and exactly distinguished.

The father, the mother, and the childs lives was saved, but the familys whole property was lost.

The prisoner, in pathetic terms, claimed the judge, the counsel, and the attorney's aid.

2. All which were present at the trial, pitied the witness's confusion and dismay, from whom he did not recover during the whole trials' duration.

Joshua was Moses's minister and successor, by divine appointment; he were Gods' chosen instrument for conducting Israels children into the promised land.

3. In terms of extravagant admiration, they praised the young prince's, as he was called, prudence and valour.

He greatly flattered the queen's, as she was called, *beauty, sense,* and gracefulness.

They asserted the Pretender's, as he was called by the nation at large, right to the crown of Great Britain.

4. That excellent cloth was bought at Trim, the woollen drapers.

That bottled porter you so much liked, was sold at Sharpes, the liquor merchants.

Those cakes were bought at Bolands, the confectioners.

Of whom is that magnificent house? It is the duke's of Norfolks.

Earl's Grovesnor grand seat was long in building, and cost an amazing moneys sum.

The king's of England royal authority is circumscribed by the countrys laws within just bounds.

The queen's of England court was preserved pure by her circumspection and firmness.

The extent of the emperor's of Austria dominion are now very great; of it, the capital is Vienna.

The sweet singers of Israel pious and sublime odes, have been the delight of all of whom the taste was refined, and of whom the disposition was serious.

I shall not destroy Jerusalem, for David's my servant sake.

Christ's, the Redeemer's, life and death exhibited a perfect, glorious, example of active and suffering virtue.

Where do that learned and exemplary man reside? He reside at Lord Hollands, his worthy friends, and former pupil.

Whose character did your pupil most admire of antiquity's illustrious characters? Aristides, the just *and virtuous* patriots.

5. *The people*'s voice, when loudly heard and clearly

expressed, must guide the governments operations and measures, in a great degree.

The patriot's zeal was unenlightened by knowledge, and not guided by prudence, of it the intended good effects were therefore frustrated. He had no certain information of the enemy's general's designs.

6. What may be the reason of the king and his excellent minister acting in so apparently strange a manner?

What is the cause of the earth moving round the sun in so regular and unvaried a course?

What can be the motives of that hard-hearted father turning his amiable son out of doors?

What is the cause of this woman acting so imprudent and rash a part?

The wife behaving more affectionately and guardedly for the future, may regain of the husband the affections, and redeem her happiness.

RULE 11. *p.* 151.

Man have three great and valuable friends, of whom the combined influence secure his happiness. Religion elevates he; virtue ennobles he; hope cheers he.

We love ye dearly when you behaves with propriety.

We charge they not to break the laws.

We beseech thou to regard thine own happiness, and entreats thou not to sacrifice thy peace.

Thou art the true friend who I esteem, who I revere, who I sincerely wish to serve.

The God who I serve (said Daniel) is able to preserve I from the lion's mouth, and he shall deliver I, O king.

Take special care who thou admit into thy friendship, and who thou take into thy family.

They he defeated, though them were far superior in number.

Who art thou angry with; who dost thou upbraid so sharply; who dost thou dare to provoke by calumny and insult?

I will not desert ye; I will not give ye up a prey to the enemy.

Hast thee found I and my enemy; hast thou took I in thy snares?

He defeated they, bound they in chains, and delivered they up to their inveterate foe.

They are the friends who I have ever respected, esteemed, and cherished.

Oh, who may tell how many evils await we in this life! What dangers surrounds we! To what trials do our various situations and circumstances expose we!

Can you find in your heart to injure she who have abundantly proved her love for you?

2. He who you accuse in such violent terms, I declare and maintain to be innocent.

They which are faithful unto the end, God receiveth and crowneth with glory.

He, the God who you ignorantly worship, do I declare unto ye.

She, who you wish to conciliate, treat with gentleness and kindness.

They, who are amiable and good, all which know must esteem and love.

Ye, who bear with patience the troubles of life, and tranquilly submit to the will of their Maker, will He *reward in due time.*

Who do you see on the other side of the river?

Who are you seeking here in this desolate place?

Who do you choose as your friend and companion?

He, which is weak, receive, but not to doubtful disputation.

He who knoweth his Lord's will, and yet doeth it not, his master will beat with many stripes; but he who knoweth not his master's will and doeth ill, will be beat with few stripes.

4. Reflection has convinced him of his error, and he begins to repent him of his absurd conduct.

It is in vain that you endeavour to agree together things which naturally disagree and are discordant in properties.

He premised by a falsehood, and endeavoured to ingratiate with the prince by flattery and immoderate praise.

5. Alas! for them, they are shamefully swerved from the path of virtue.

The obligation to keep the whole Mosaic ceremonial law, was ceased before he began to write.

They were entered in an conspiracy against the state.

He was entered in a plot to ruin that family.

Have you not finished your business yet? Oh yes, I am done this two hours.

Pray do not take away her books; she is not yet done reading.

Stay a little for me; I shall very soon be done.

RULE 12. *p.* 153.

I am him, who, when in adversity, you despised, but who, being now in prosperity, you court.

Ye are them that killed the prophets, and stoned they which were sent unto you.

It is her which has produced all that mischief by her indiscreet babbling.

It is them that set the city on fire, it is them that slew the inhabitants with the edge of the sword.

If I was him, I would be more cautious, and consider before I took so important a step.

I always supposed it to be he which wrote that book.

I thought it had been her which composed that piece of music, but I was mistaken, for, upon further enquiry, I found it to have been he himself.

Can you believe that it was her who made so great a noise in the town?

Could you have imagined it to have been he which committed so unjust an action?

Certainly it may have been him which committed the theft, but there is no positive proof that it actually was him.

They are them you meant to point out to observation, I suppose.

Whom do they say that I am?

RULE 13. *p.* 154.

Let I go into the country and enjoy the pure air, and I will soon recover my strength.

Let they return to the place from whence they came, and let they carry their property with them.

Let she return to her affectionate friends, to her parents, the guardians of her infant years.

Let she be ever so pure, so good, the voice of *calumny may* yet be raised against her.

The storm is coming on fast, let they escape and find shelter.

Let I recover my strength, and my spirits shall soon revive.

Let she continue to improve, as she has done during the last year, and her friends shall be satisfied.

RULE 14. *p.* 154.

He is tied hand and foot, and therefore have not power to move.

It are better live poorly with peace, than live magnificently with fretfulness and anger.

It be better forgive a injury, than perpetuate a quarrel, and excite violence.

We ought not act hasty, nor ought we speak presumptuous.

I have seen them too often to laugh, and to jest unseasonably.

Let we not be apt give offence, nor ready take offence.

3. He bids they to do impossibilities, and is most unreasonable in his demands.

They dares not to act contrary to the will of their Creator, plainly revealed.

She needs not to make so much noise in doing that work.

I shall make you to do your duty, however reluctant you can be.

Will you go and see him to depart, and bid him farewel?

I never heard her to say any such thing.

I feel pangs of grief, and emotions of sorrow to seize my heart, and to take possession of my very soul.

O let me to prove my gratitude towards you; let me to express my humble, fervent thanks.

I saw the flock of wild geese to fly swift through the air, in the figure of a wedge; I beheld their leader to form the point of the wedge, and to cleave the opposing clouds.

Alas! we see too many young persons to yield to the fatal influence of bad example, and to follow the multitude, who, with gay and careless steps, tread the broad and apparently flowery road that leadeth unto destruction.

How delightful is the spectacle, to behold a young man to resist the allurements of vice; to despise the blandishments of unlawful pleasure; to despise the voice of flattery; cheerfully to obey the call of duty; and diligently to discharge the various obligations arising from his situation and various connections. He needs not to be afraid of evil tidings, his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord. He feels the happiness of heaven to begin even here on earth.

Rule 15. *p.* 155.

He lent his brother 500*l.* for two years, and he has demanded repayment of both principal and interest at the end of one year.

He has given me yesterday an valuable book, but today he has taken it away from me.

1. I had fully determined to have sailed for America last month, but unforeseen and unexpected circumstances have prevented me.

Jesus said unto him, what will thou have me to do *unto thee?* And the blind man replied, Lord! that I *might receive my* sight.

I expected to have arrived at my journeys end before May; but I am sadly disappointed.

RULE 16. *p.* 156.

All the people which are standing idle in the street is looking at we with rude curiosity.

We have been seeking ye now two hours and more.

He are wearying himself and we in vain.

I have been expecting thou the whole week.

I have been observing she for more than an hour, and is shocked at her idleness.

I have been seeing he and the groom saddling the horses in the stable, preparing for our ride.

1. By the keeping the commandments of God, by the imitating the example of Christ, we can attain unto life and happiness everlasting.

By the following the rules of temperance and prudence; by the maintaining fortitude of mind; by the performing the duties of life with diligence; by the doing all the good in our power, we lie the foundation of peace in life, of consolation in death, of immortal felicity beyond the grave.

2. By their pursuing upright conduct; by their keeping worthy ends in view; they will probably prosper in their worldly concerns.

By his neglecting his business, and by his violating his engagements, he was reduced to poverty, and lost his character.

3. I have ran all the way as fast as I could to bring you those good tidings.

I run till I was quite out of breath.

I begun to learn music and dancing last week.

I have wrote several letters to him without receiving any answer.

I have began to learn French and Italian, and thinks that I shall be greatly pleased with those languages.

He eat too many oysters at supper last night, and that has brought on indigestion.

That child has already eat too much; pray do not give him any more.

They have chose the better part, which will not be taken from them.

The sun has been rose more than two hours, and you is still wasting your time in bed, and losing the beauties of the morning.

She has ate too many oranges, and they have made her ill.

He has spoke three times already in this discussion, and the president shall not suffer him speak again.

They have bore false testimony against that innocent man, and has thus shameful perjured themselves in order to ruin him.

4. I past many happy hours in this delightful and improving society.

She answer'd him not, but remain'd silent, and seem'd to hear the words he had spoke.

They remain'd insensible to all the most pressing invitations and affectionate remonstrances.

She cut her finger and stain'd her frock with blood.

He obtain'd favour in the sight of the king and all the people.

They gain'd great applause by their acting that play so well.

They look'd for help in vain, and liv'd in distress and *wretchedness*.

RULE 17. *p.* 157.

He soundly beat that boy because he was perverse and obstinate; and severely and strictly did he always exact punishment.

Kind and hearty they received him, and ready they gave him refuge in their house.

She graceful walks; she sweetly sings; she skilfully plays; she charmingly converses; she prudently conducts herself in all respects.

Sweetly she smiled upon the child, and gently she soothed his terrors.

Most carefully he has wrote that letter, well knowing its great importance.

1. They have determined prudently to follow the counsel excellent you have gave them.

Though provoked extremely by their presumption and folly, yet the king mercifully treated them.

We must not expect to find society instructive and pleasant always, and to meet with respect and deference always.

Let us not be anxious and uneasy always about the future; but let us do our duty and leave the results to our heavenly Father cheerfully, who careth for us graciously, by who the hairs of our head are all numbered, and without who not a sparrow falleth to the ground.

Let us give, according to our ability, cheerfully, for the Lord love an cheerful giver.

Let us thankfully receive the bounties of Providence, the blessings of our God, and let us properly improve and use them.

The predictions of our blessed Lord and Saviour

concerning a destruction of Jerusalem, and a dispersion of the Jews, have all exactly been accomplished.

Let us not envious and repining look up to them only which are our superiors in wealth and power; but rather let us thankfully and compassionately look down to them which enjoys not our comforts and advantages.

3. I beheld never so fine a prospect; I saw never so beautiful an hanging wood; I saw never an more lucid stream.

You made never such a noise before; I beg you would do it again never.

Treat with contempt never those which are below you; use with rigour never them who is in your power.

Be forgetful never of benefits you have received; and be mindful never of injuries.

He speaks never exactly what he thinks; he regards never, accurately, the law of truth; he do good never to others. What an despicable, what an wretched character!

Was he never so cautious; was he never so circumspect and wary, he could not expect to be deceived never; to be calumniated never; to be accused never.

Did he speak never so eloquently; did he reason never so closely; did he supplicate never so earnestly; did he entreat never so fervently; he could persuade and move them never.

RULE 18. *p.* 159.

Never did he delight in doing mischief, in inflicting *injury, nor* shall he never, I am fully persuaded.

She will not, by no means, act as they advises her,

nor will she never cease to receive and spread the tale of slander.

The emperor could not, by no means, listen to the petitions and remonstrances of his suffering subjects.

They would not, by no means, perform the severe task whom he had set to them.

That town would not, by no means, raise the contingent of troops demanded by the king.

Nothing never distrest him so much as the ungrateful conduct and wicked behaviour of his eldest son.

So tranquil were she; so armed in conscious virtue and integrity; so sustained by the noblest religious principles, that none adverse occurrence, no change of fortune, never disturbed the peaceful calm of her soul.

Never was he not anxiously concerned for your welfare, nor, by no means, could he not suppress that agitating emotion.

After his arrival in India he received no letters, neither from his father, nor from any of his friends, for more than two years.

RULE 19. *p.* 159.

By excessive prodigality, and shameful carelessness, he brought ruin upon hisself.

They are vain, arrogant, interested persons, which cares only for theirselves, who regards only their own welfare.

Oh look not upon we with such disdain; inflict not punishment upon we, though we cannot not but acknowledge that we merit nothing else at thy hand.

With who, in all this company, is he so angry?

For who do you take me, that you address to I such insulting language?

Who should she honour, who should she love, who should she obey, if not her father, her best friend?

Is it upon she, that virtuous, amiable, woman, they cast such undeserved obloquy?

Let not thine anger light upon I; let not the storm of thine indignation beat furious upon I; lest I faint beneath the burden and be utterly cast down.

I give unto thou salutary advice; I am sincerely and deeply interested for thou; why will thou not listen at the admonishing voice of friendship?

Hast thou gave them valuable books to he which cannot appreciate their value; to he who shall not take care of them; to he which shall make no good use of they?

For we, unworthy as we are, do thou still care? On we, ungrateful as we have been, do thou still lavish thy kindness?

Give to me this inkstand, I shall no longer trust it in your hands; you is too careless.

Get for me ten bags of biscuits, and an hundred weight of beef.

Throw to me a cloak that I can not suffer from the cold in this exposed situation.

They was banished from their country and from their friends, and passed their life in hopeless exile.

9. Who are you making that pen for?

When you went to London who did you address yourself to?

Which of the children did he give them oranges to?

Who did them mischievous boys throw stones at?

Who did you go to Paris with; and who did you travel with thence to Naples?

He who have no friend who to consult with,

who he can communicate his joys and griefs to, is in a forlorn and pitiable state.

Who are you looking at so sternly?

Who do you allot this portion to?

Whence do you come from, and where are you going to?

Who did you give the letter and parcel to, whom I committed at your care?

Who of those two ladies do you give the preference to?

Who are you cutting that bread and cheese for?

Is there no friend who you can rely upon to transact that business for ye?

Have you no person who you can trust to for the execution of that commission?

It is not he, who I would give the reward to; his brother deserve it better.

2. I conversed to her a long while, of that subject, at her own house, but I would not convince she, I did not find she to be a woman, who argument would produce any effect upon.

I was disappointed in receiving the letters and books I expected yesterday.

I am exceedingly disappointed of that possession now that I has gained it; so unsatisfactory are all worldly things, all perishable objects.

4. He requires unconditional submission with his authority; and demands universal compliance to his will.

5. He is fully determined of making that purchase, contrary to all advice and warning.

The judges are made independent of the crown, and

is therefore more likely to administer justice with impartiality, and to scorn a bribe.

Four or five times he waited of that nobleman without being able to obtain an audience.

He was overcome of shame and timidity, and found the greatest difficulty of speaking to so numerous and so respectable an assembly.

In vain have he labour, with assiduous attention, to reconcile the wanderer with his friends and family.

These children bears a striking resemblance with their mother, but very little with their father.

If you had not suggested the idea at me, I would never have thought on such a project.

A large number may depart of that immense crowd without producing any apparent diminution on it.

In some points of his characters they may not well be unacquainted.

Without the most powerful intercession he could not be restored into the favour of the prince.

From repeated errors and from the lessons of experience, and from the admonitions of friends and relatives, he profited nothing.

So sarcastic was his humour that he could not forbear from uttering his jest, and from pouring forth a torrent of ridicule, though he well knew, that in so doing, he risked the loss of his patron and benefactor.

You have bestowed your favours to those who deserved them not; you have conferred honour and friendship to them that are utterly unworthy.

He meanly and wickedly accused his companion for having committed the very deed, which he was conscious for having himself perpetrated.

There is not the least need for your lamenting his loss so much, or for your bewailing the want of his society.

In compliance to the will of our Maker, as dictated of his law, and manifested of his providence, we ought to live soberly, righteously, and piously, and to endure affliction by patience. With patience let us possess our souls, and be of subjection with the Father of our spirits, that we may live.

The want, or the loss, of the over-valued gifts of fortune, does not, by no means, always bring diminution to happiness, and ruin to peace.

He has been in Rouen, and has seen those venerable edifices; the cathedral, and the church of St. Ouën. He has been in Rome, and has there beheld the ruins of some of the noblest works of human art; the trophies of the triumphs of time over the labours of man. He has been in Moscow, and has thither seen a city, half European, half Asiatic, raising from the ruins at which savage war had reduced it. He is, at present, in London, prosecuting an business of great importance for himself and his fellow citizens.

Your brother, the merchant, is, as I am informed, in Canton at China, engaged in the East India Company's service.

The Princess generally resides in Buckingham-house.

They usually spend three months of every year at Dublin.

RULE 20. *p.* 159.

The supreme Moral Governor approveth, and hath always rewarded, those who, to the best of their ability, *performs* what they think to be their duty.

and have thus maintained a conscience void of offence towards God and for man.

If such an event should take place, they will rejoice, while he would mourn in dust and ashes.

All who know them praised him and she for their perfect union, and of their admirable conduct as husband and wife, and as parents.

And Peter said unto the cripple, "In the name of "Jesus of Nazareth, rise up and walk. And he taketh "him by the right hand, and lifted him up; and im-"mediately his feet and ancle bones receive strength; "and he leaping up stood and walketh, and entereth "with them into the temple, walking and leaping and "praising God."

He, her and them, were born and live in the luxurious and magnificent city, Corinth.

Pretending attachment to the king and constitution, and, at the same time, to conspire for their overthrow, is vile hypocrisy, and base dissimulation.

His father and him set off together for Paris, and arrived in that fine city on Monday last.

If she is wise, and is sensible wherein lays her true interest, she would follow the advice of her brother, and would remove from that dangerous situation.

To be moderate in our expectations of worldly happiness, being cautious of forming our plans, and to be scrupulous in our choice of means, will most probably insure prosperity, and would surely secure self satisfaction.

1. He be very fretful and extremely irritable, and is always so from his birth; and as he does not subdue *nor restrain* that miserable disposition, it has proved to

himself a source of great evil, and renders him disagreeable and troublesome to all around him.

I will ride to visit my friends at Richmond to-morrow, if the weather will be favourable.

He may listen to the voice of reason and kindness, but such is his temper, that he can never be compelled by force.

Formerly he was vicious and profligate, being led astray with pernicious companions, and bad example, but now, he was reformed and become an new creature.

If he profess friendship and esteem, and is sincere, and proves his sincerity with deeds of kindness, it is well, and he act a honest, upright part; but if he pretend attachment to me, and privately injures me, he is then an base hypocrite, an insidious enemy.

If thou bring thy gift to the altar, and there rememberest that thy brother hath aught against thee, leave there thy gift before the altar, and goes thy way; first be reconciled with thy brother, and then come and offers thine gift.

Though we was not present on that occasion, and had nothing to do at the business, yet they blames my friend and I equally as if we have been the chief actors in the villanous affair.

They reproach you and I as if we had occasioned that grievous calamity; yet surely none more earnestly strove to avert it than we have done, and none more sincerely have lamented the misfortune than we do.

She and him was the real perpetrators of that wicked action. They escape to an foreign country, and lived there in splendour with the gains of injustice and robbery.

What may we say in excuse for he; what will we do for him; what means may we take for his recovery from vice, and his restoration to virtue?

The winds blew hard; the waves run high; the vessel laboured in the heavy sea; darkness involves the sky; neither sun or stars appear for three days and nights, and the captain knows not where he is; these appalling circumstances astonish, but not terrified, thou, I, and our brave companions.

Comets and eclipses of the sun and moon terrify not you, I, and she, for astronomy has taught, and tells us, the causes of those phenomena.

RULE 20. *p.* 162.

Unless that boy takes more pains; unless he exerts himself much more, he shall never make a figure in the school.

Unless the Lord builds the house, they labour in vain who builds it; except the Lord keeps the city, the watchman wake in vain; unless the Lord gives success, it is vain to raise up early, to sit up late, and to eat the bread of care.

I know not whether or not he intends to begin that work to-morrow.

The sinner might not expect pardon and forgiveness of his sins, if he does not repent sincerely; if he does not turn from the evil of his ways, though he professes contrition never so violently, though he pretends to shed a tear of penitence, and to heave a sigh of sorrow.

If a man is just, and does that which is lawful and right; if he oppresses none; if he restores to the *debtor his* pledge; if he spoils none by violence; if

he gives his bread to the hungry; if he covers the naked with a garment; if he walketh in my statutes, and keepeth my judgments, he is just; he will surely live, saith the Lord God.

If the wicked turneth from all his sins that he hath committed, and keepeth all my statutes, and doeth that which is lawful and right, he will surely live, he will not die.

Come now, let us reason together, saith the Lord; though your sins are as scarlet, they will be white as snow; though they are red like crimson, they will be as wool.

If ye are willing and obedient, ye shall eat the rich produce of the land; but if ye are disobedient, if ye are rebellious, ye shall be devoured with the sword; for the mouth of the Lord have spoke it.

My sister has been extremely ill, and unless she takes the greatest care of herself, unless she is exceedingly cautious, she shall never entirely recover her health and strength.

Provided he exerts his best abilities, and employs his talents, he shall probably succeed, though a formidable obstacle opposes his progress.

Though now that calamity is come upon him, he acknowledges not his former friend and companion; yet once he were glad to claim his acquaintance and countenance; and if a change was to take place, if the man who he now neglects was to rise from his distress, we should see him again abjectly courting his favour.

The truly religious man know, and is fully convinced, that whether he lives, or whether he dies, he is in the hands of an gracious parent, which cannot be mistaken

as to means or ends, and who is causing all things to work together for good.

That man has it in his power to do me essential service, if he chooses; but whether he does or does not feel the inclination to assist me, is very uncertain, though he be bound to do so by the strongest ties of obligation.

Though I was never so willing and even anxious to relieve your distress, yet if means is utterly wanting to me, in vain does I feel the inclination.

1. She behaved prudently and cautiously, though she were very young and utterly inexperienced.

Though he be rich in worldly treasures, though he be exalted in worldly honour, though he possess extraordinary abilities and brilliant talents, yet are he kind and condescending.

Though he were contented with that situation and perfectly satisfied in the post to which he was appointed; and though he were fully adequate to the discharge of its duties, yet he willingly sacrificed his own feelings and interest, to the feelings and advantage of his friend.

Who, though he were rich, yet for your sakes became poor.

Though Christ our Lord were holy, harmless, undefiled, and separate from sinners, yet was he despised, rejected, and crucified.

2. Take heed lest at any time ye are led away, through a deceitfulness of sin.

Take heed lest there is in you an evil heart of unbelief.

Do not go near to that old house lest the wall falls *upon you.*

Sin not again, lest a greater evil cometh upon you.

Avoid the company of the profligate, lest, by associating with them, thou thyself becomest wicked; remembering that evil communications corrupteth good manners.

Be not a partaker with the sons of folly, that thou partakest not their punishment.

Take care that thou fallest not into the snares of the sinful, lest, being tied and bound with the chain of iniquity, thou art led away the captive slave of vice, and immolated upon the altar of misery.

See that thou walkest carefully, that thou may walk securely, that thy footsteps stumbles not upon the dark mountains of iniquity, that the storm of wrath, which shall come upon the workers of unrighteousness, overtaketh thee not.

3. So proud, so haughty, is that woman, that if thou but lookest upon her, she shall turn from thee with disdain.

If he is but industrious and sober, all things shall go well with him.

If he does but behave with politeness and attention, he shall gain the good will of all around him.

If he is but frugal and prudent, he can lie up a comfortable provision for the wants of old age.

So touchy and irritable is he become, that if a person but smile in his presence, he shall instantly take offence.

If he but speak or look, she immediately takes alarm and retires from the company.

4. If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them is gone astray, shall he not leave the ninety and nine in

the wilderness, and go and seek that which he lost until he finds it?

If thou be in the fields, and art beholding the clear blue sky, if thou be looking at the grand and beautiful spectacle of creation, and art delighted with the lovely scene, ought not thy thoughts to raise to the great Universal First Cause, with highest admiration, with deepest reverence, with warmest gratitude?

Beware lest thou fall into the like imprudence, and sharest the sad fate of him, who thou both pity and blame.

Take heed that there be no root of bitterness in thine heart, that there is no source of evil in thine soul.

Though judgment be not instantly executed upon the offender, and punishment does not always immediately follow crime, yet does the obstinately wicked suffer the correction due to their iniquity.

5. If thou have it in thine heart to do evil; if thou be altogether inclined to iniquity; if thou be perverse and disobedient, expect not an blessing from the Lord thy God.

If thou had pursued that business with perseverance, thou mightest have succeeded.

Unless thou shall be here by two o'clock, thou will be too late.

If thou will exert thyself like a man, and brave resist thy spiritual foes, they shall fly from thee.

Though thou have done amiss, yet shall I forgive thee, upon confession of thy fault.

RULE 21. *p.* 162.

Thou art mightier than me; to thy mandate, therefore, I might, of necessity, submit.

I scarcely know a more honest, honourable, sincere and benevolent a man than him.

He is much wiser and better informed than her, and than me, and therefore we ought to listen, with deference, his advice.

He is much richer and more powerful than us; but it does not necessary follow that he is happier than us.

He is much farther advanced in science and literature than us, and have made a greater progress in the arts than even them.

He is a much more skilful practitioner in surgery than thee or them.

She plays on the harp far better than me, but I thinks that I play on the piano-forte better than her.

They have enjoyed greater advantages of improving themselves than us, and therefore it was to be expected that they would make greater improvement than us.

She is more virtuous, more prudent, more religious than them, and therefore she is more respected, and more happy than them.

You have had more powerful friends, and more favourable opportunities than us, and consequently you have been more prosperous than us.

He is as meritorious as them, and yet they are more praised, and regarded, and courted than him, because they have more wealth than him.

She is as sensible, as prudent, as good, in all respects,

as him; and why then should he possess greater influence than her, and have more command over the family than her? Because he is the husband, the father, the master.

He is richer, he is more elevated in rank, he is more powerful than them; but is he therefore more truly respectable and meritorious than them, if they are as upright, as wise, as temperate, as kind-hearted, as religious as him?

A more truly great man, a man more illustrious for every virtue and excellent quality than him never existed; nay, history records scarcely one character as estimable, in all respects, as him.

1. He is a man, than who, I know no worthier, no more honourable person.

She is a woman, than who, I have never seen one more amiable and truly pleasing.

That is a child, than who, I hardly know one more perverse and disagreeable.

That is a boy, than who, there is none more diligent more docile, and more good-tempered in the whole school.

He is a friend, than who, none can be found more affectionate, more faithful.

Alfred was a monarch, than who, no king ever reigned more truly patriotic, more beneficial to his subjects; a greater monarch than him hardly ever appeared on the stage of human life.

None more wise, more experienced, more brave, more skilful, than him existed, among the greatest heroes and commanders of ancient times.

Pitt, earl of Chatham, than who, no member of the *British senate* was more eloquent, was a most able mi-

nister and statesman; nevertheless, there have been others as upright as him, though none, perhaps, of greater ability than him.

RULE 22. *p.* 164.

Cicero was a wise man, a learned man, an eloquent man, a prudent man, a patriotic man, a virtuous man, but not a man of steady, unshaken fortitude.

Cesar was an eloquent man, an able man, a generous man, a magnanimous man, but an unprincipled man, and a immoderately ambitious man.

We are naturally inclined to praise who praise us, to flatter who flatter us, to admire who admire us, to favour who favour us, to dislike who dislike us, and to oppose who oppose us.

1. As we were passing through town, we called at King's the bookseller's shop, where we found an admirable collection of choice books, and every article of stationary which we could want.

On our road there, we called at Mr. Brown's house.

Yesterday morning, he privately left his father's house, and has not been heard of since.

The man who steals my purse, steals trash; the man who steals away my reputation, robs me of my most valuable jewel.

2. The estate, the house, the library, and the plate, were left to him by his father's will.

So industrious were those poor people, and so proper was their conduct in all respects, that their landlord remitted one year's rent, and gave to them, besides, a cow and a calf, a horse and a cart, and a pig.

The field, the house, the garden, and the orchard,

belong, by right, to him, though another has gained possession of them.

3. A handsome house and handsome fortune has unexpectedly devolved to him.

A faithful companion and faithful friend, an amiable wife and amiable children, a good situation and good salary, a peaceful mind and peaceful life, are blessings rarely seen united in the same person.

Pleasant days and pleasant prospects; fine trees and fine flowers, excite pleasing sensations in the mind.

A magnificent house and gardens charm the eye.

Sweet tastes, odours, and sights, delight the senses.

Formidable dangers and duties require great exertions, and persevering efforts.

Pernicious evils and misfortunes threaten the peace of the city.

Four hundred men and women perished during the siege by sword, fire, or famine.

4. I venerate him, I respect him, I love him, on account of his virtues, and the benefits he hath conferred upon me.

That is the man whom I saw yesterday benevolently engaged in relieving distress; the man whom I have often beheld exercising patience and forbearance towards those who were behaving ill towards him.

There is the very man whom I discovered to be an hypocrite; the man whom I detected in a vile endeavour to deceive me and my friends.

That is the book which I prefer to all the other publications which you have shown to me; the book which I esteem as the most profitable and instructive.

The woman whom you see looking out of that window, is the very woman whom my friend is about to marry.

5. Who founded the city Alexandria in Egypt? Alexander the Great founded it.

Who built that magnificent house? Your friend's father built it.

The ancient Romans were brave, were temperate, were frugal, were patient of labour, were active, were industrious, were true lovers of their country.

She invited your sisters to accompany her to her country-house, but they would not accompany her, or could not accompany her.

I know not what is become of that poor little child, unless she may have fallen into the river, or may have tumbled into the ditch.

6. He worked incessantly, and toiled incessantly, but he worked in vain and toiled in vain, and spent his strength for nought.

In that pressing emergency, Cicero acted wisely, acted prudently, acted firmly, acted energetically, and saved his country from the hands of base and sanguinary conspirators.

She behaved honourably, behaved generously, behaved kindly towards him, and thus she alleviated his heavy misfortunes.

7. She fell into the snare, into the evil, into the misery which she dreaded.

He looked on him, on her, on the children, on the whole family, with the utmost contempt.

Grant to me my earnest petition; give to me the assistance which I need; bring to me my children; and let us live together in unity and love.

Get for me the books I wish so much to read; the books which you recommended.

Try to procure for me some of those rare and beautiful shells, and some specimens of zoophites.

8. Wisdom and virtue, and morality and religion, are the best friends of human happiness; while vice, and folly, and impiety, are its worst enemies.

If you approach too near the brink of that precipice, and if you fall down it, you will assuredly lose your life in the fall.

If thou repent, and if thou turn from thy evil ways, and if thou do that which is righteous and just; if thou cease to do evil, and if thou learn to do well; if thou abhor that which is evil, and if thou cleave to that which is good, thou wilt find mercy, and grace to help thee in time of need.

If thou takest the name of the Lord thy God in vain, and if thou utterest falsehoods, and if thou committest injustice against thy neighbour, thou shalt not go unpunished.

9. They will have us to do that which we neither like to do, nor can do, without great inconvenience and trouble.

They will have us to travel six miles an hour, in bad roads, and with bad horses; and with an old worn-out chaise.

He should have him to exert himself, and study hard, in his debilitated state, which is inconsiderate, if not cruel.

Bid them to lay aside their great coats and hats, and to sit down quietly to rest themselves.

Bid them not to tire themselves with unnecessary *labour, and* useless exertions.

Bid them to come and dine with us to-morrow, and to bring their sisters with them.

They dare not to travel that road after night, for fear of being robbed and murdered.

I saw him to fire at the man, and the man to fall dead on the spot.

I heard the guns to fire, and the music to play, and the people to shout aloud.

10. I greatly desired for to see that grand spectacle, but I was disappointed.

I wish you for to go with your mother to London next week.

I beg you for to bring to me that cat and her kittens.

I lament for to see the corruption and degeneracy of the people.

He spoke with astonishing fervour and eloquence for to persuade the senate for to pass that edict.

He wished me for to dine with him and a large party of his friends to-morrow, but I was pre-engaged.

I applied to Counsellor M'Carthy for to undertake that cause for me.

I ran for to stop him, but too late for to prevent his precipitating himself into the river.

11. The women, they laughed and talked, and made a great disturbance in the church.

The newly-raised troops, being unused to such scenes of terror, they ran away the first fire, and they could not, by any means, be rallied.

The Romans, they rendered themselves the masters of almost all the known world.

The Athenians, they cultivated and they practised the fine arts, and they were a refined and polished people.

Aristides, he received the glorious title of the Just, by the common consent of all Greece, a title of far higher value than that of hero, monarch, or conqueror.

Epaminondas and Pelopidas, they rescued their country, Thebes, from the galling yoke of Sparta, but with them, its glory rose and fell.

Mithridates, king of Pontus, he was a rival worthy of the Romans, and he opposed a long and brave resistance to their all-conquering arms.

12. The king kept his promise faithfully, but they did not keep their promise, and follow his good example.

Long has thy excellent wife exerted herself, and manifested diligence and activity, but thou hast not exerted thyself, and shown diligence and activity.

Long has thy sister lived in honesty and the fear of the Lord, but thou hast not lived in honesty and the fear of the Lord.

He observeth the law, and keepeth the commandment scrupulously, but they do not observe the law and keep the commandment scrupulously.

She has long ago finished her business, but thou hast not finished thy business, for thou hast been idling away thy precious time.

She loves me, I am sure, but her brother does not love me.

He praises and flatters his friends, but they do not praise and flatter their friends; they know better and act better.

13. Alas for the miserable man! Alas for the day of woe! My calamity is come upon me; affliction hath overtook me; woe is unto me, for these severe trials!

His horse threw him, and he pitched violent upon his head; and though a surgeon, who was passing by, let blood flow from him immediate, yet he never opened his eyes, nor breathed a sigh afterwards.

The army marched for twenty miles on that day, through rough and rugged roads.

They kept watch and ward around the walls of the castle, through all the night.

Yesterday morning, early, the whole company went for the purpose of hunting the wild boar, thirteen miles off.

That good old gentleman dined at the hour of five, and went to bed at the hour of eleven, for near thirty years, with scarcely any variation.

That man rises generally at the hour of five, and thereby gains time, advances his business, and strengthens his health of body and mind.

Miscellaneous Exercises upon the preceding Chapter of Syntax.

DECIUS.

In a battle fought between the Romans and the Latins, the former, which was commanded by the Consuls Manlius and Decius, begun to give way, after an long and severe struggle. The confusion commenced in that part of the Roman army, whom Decius were leading on. The enemy was pressing forwards, and, to all appearance, victory were about to be decided in favour of the Latins. Fired with indignation, Decius call aloud to the pontiff Valerius: "We has occasion now for the assistance of the gods. Lend I the aid of thine office, and repeat the prayer, who,

" a general, devoting his self for his country, are " bound to pronounce; and perform the ceremonies " proper for such a occasion." The pontiff commands he to put on the robe, called pretexta, to cover his head of a veil; to rise his hand under the robe as high as his chin; to stand upon a javelin, and to repeat aloud a form of devoting his self to death, and the enemy to the infernal deities; and imploring the gods to bestow courage and victory to the Romans. Having pronounced the words dictated by the pontiff, him ordered her lictors to go instant to Manlius, and to inform he, that him had devoted his self for the safety of the army. Then, folding his robe around he, Decius throwed his self impetuous into the midst of the enemy. Terror and consternation seems to precede he. Wheresoever him turned his steps, the Latins was seized of dread. But when, at last, him falled under a shower of darts, the horror of the enemy redoubled; while the Romans, inspired of confidence and the full assurance of victory, renews the battle with intrepidity and irresistible vigour. The fortune of the day were entirely changed. The Romans makes a dreadful slaughter of their foes, and obtains an complete victory.

CESAR.

When Cesar were advised by some of her friends to be more carefuller of the security of her person, and not to walk among the people unarmed, and without any for to defend he; him always reply to such admonitions, " Him who live in constant fear for death, " *feel its agonies* every moment. I shall die but once."

GONSALVO DI CORDOVA.

In a battle whom the Spaniards was fighting, under the command of their illustrious general Gonsalvo di Cordova, their powder-magazine were blowed up by the first discharge from the enemy. These untoward event was so far from intimidating that brave commander, that it appear to awake in he fresh energy. He instantly exclaim, " My brave fellows in arms, " the victory are ours. Heaven tell we by this signal that " us has no farther need of our artillery, and exhort " us to trust to our own good swords." His confidence was transfused into the hearts of the soldiers, who rushes forwards to the combat, of irresistible impetuosity, and utterly routs the enemy.

CASABIANCA THE YOUNGER.

In the dreadful battle of Aboukir, when Nelson destroy the French fleet, Casabianca, one of the enemys admiral's, were stationed in the Orient, the largest vessel of the hostile fleets. His son, a lad, only thirteen years of age, distinguished his self in a most extraordinary manner. He encouraged the sailors and gunners to do their duty well; he were foremost in danger; and with wonderful coolness and tranquillity he maintain order. His father were mortally wounded; the ship were on fire, and the guns was abandoned by the men, but not the most terrifying circumstances and scenes would induce these courageous child to quit his post. While the fire were making dreadful ravages, this youthful hero remained unmoved, calling on her father

to know whether him may forsake his perilous situation without dishonour. When he were informed of his father's misfortune, he run to the gun-room in whom laid the disabled admiral; throwed his arms around he, and obstinately refused to save his self. At last the flames reaches the powder-magazine, and the vessel blow up, while the young Casabianca were vainly endeavouring to cover with his own body the mutilated remains of his venerated parent.

GENERAL WOLFE.

When General Wolfe receive her death-wound on the heights of Quebec, his chief care were that he may not be seen to fall. "Support I," said him, to those around; "let not my brave men see I fall. The day are "ours; oh keep him." With that words him expired.

THE WAGGONER IN THE SNOW.

Ill fare the traveller now, and he which stalk
In pondrous boots beside her reeking team.
The wain go heavily, impeded sore
Of congregated loads adhering close
To the clogged wheels, and in his sluggish pace,
Noiseless appear a moving hill of snow.
The toiling steeds expands the nostril wide;
While every breath by respiration strong
Forced downward, are consolidated soon
Upon their jutting chests. Him, formed to bear
The pelting brunt of the tempestuous night,
With half-shut eye and puckered cheeks and teeth

Presented bare against the storm, plod on.
One hand secure his hat, save when with both
Him brandished her pliant length of whip,
Resounding oft, and never heard in vain.

THE TRUE MEASURE OF THE MAN.

Was I so tall to reach the pole,
And grasp the ocean of my span;
I will be measured by mine soul,
The mind's the standard for the man.

PUBLIUS SCIPIO.

Publius Scipio, the illustrious Roman general, which deliver Italy from her dreadful scourge, Hannibal, the Carthaginian; and whom, from having defeated he in Africa, and having subdued Carthage, were named Africanus, were a man of admirable talents and most excellent dispositions. He were temperate, chaste, gentle, and benevolent; fond of the arts and sciences, and he were a liberal patron of their professors. By her generous and noble actions, him added more at the dominion of her country, than even by her splendid victories. After one of her successful battles in Spain, an most beautiful young woman were presented before his tribunal, which have been took prisoner by an party of his army. When him beholded she dissolved in tears, and unable of speaking from sorrow, him enquired which she were; and being informed that her have been lately married to a Spanish prince, named Indibiles, him treated she of the greatest respect, and sent she back in safety to her husband and friends. The young prince, astonished and delighted, fled to the feet

of Scipio; offer to him a valuable treasure of money and jewels as a ransom for his wife, and intreat to be admitted into alliance with the Romans. Scipio accept the offered treasure, but immediately present it as a marriage-portion at the princess; and by this truly generous conduct, he render the prince a ardent, faithful, and beneficial friend at the Romans.

AUTUMN.

Autumn's charms is fading fast;
Mark how every bitter blast
Scatter, as he whirl around,
Showers of leaves upon the ground.
Ah, no hand her force may stay;
Ah, them will soon be swept away.

'Midst the ruins from the year,
See the cheerful bird appears;
Whom of all the warbling train
Hail alone sad winter's reign;
And through each dark and dismal day,
Sing the lonely hours away.

And will thy sweet example be
Unheeded, gentle bird, of me?
Or will her influence fail of move,
A wish of emulative love?
No! me shall view thy patient form,
And learn to bear the beating storm.

Back at the past I turns mine eyes.
How many blessings there arose!

Blessings as undeserved, that still
My heart may feel the grateful thrill.
Sweet monitor! I learns to be
Still cheerfully resigned like thou.

PIETY TOWARDS GOD.

Piety towards God are composed of well-grounded faith of his being and attributes; of veneration, of confidence, of resignation, of gratitude, of love. Our most highest and strongest obligations is due to the eternal Maker, Preserver, and Governor of a Universe. Thou will love the Lord your God with all thy heart, and with all your soul, and with all your mind, and of all thy strength, are the first and great commandment. The man in who breast this most beneficial principle reign, shall set the Lord always before he; shall behold his Creator in all the majestic scenes of nature, and in all the various events in a moral and social world. Whether him eats or drinks, or whatsoever he does, he shall do all to the glory of God, of a reference at his favour. Him shall love God, as his gracious Parent, her best Friend. Him shall voluntary submit his self at the holy will of the Supreme Ruler. Him shall strive to obey all his commands. Him shall worship that God which are a spirit, in spirit and in truth. His heavenly Father shall then protect, provide for, and guide he through life; shall sustain he in the solemn hour at death; and shall bestow upon he immortal life and happiness, at the future exalted state of being.

APPROACH OF WINTER.

Oh how have nature's hand, who work unseen,
Through the revolving seasons, changed the scene?
Stript of his fruits, and flowers, and verdure gay,
Not one autumnal beauty left; the earth,
Wrapped in his dusty mantle, see resigned;
Stern winter's dreary reign begins. At first,
Chill rains, incessant pouring, floods the fields;
And, at opposing quarters, mighty winds
On the same errand sent, with busy hands
Tears from the groaning woods the lingering leaves.
The rattling hail descend, undoubted pledge
At frost and snow and tempest yet to come.

TRUTH, LYING, DISSIMULATION.

There be nothing more delightful than the hearing and speaking truth; for what reason, there are no conversation more agreeable than those of the man of integrity, which hear without the desire of betray, and which speak without the wish of deceive. Nothing are so mean and contemptible as lying and dissimulation; and it are observable that only weak animals endeavours to supply of craft, this strength whom nature have denied they. An honest man are believed without an oath; for her reputation swear for he. Sincerity are, to speak as us thinks; to do as we pretends and professes; to perform what us promises; and really to be which we should seem to be. Lying are so very infamous the vice, that the greatest liars may *not* endure it in other men. Fidelity and truth is the *most sacred* excellencies and endowment of the human

mind. Good men shall take heed never to assert what they knows to be false, or what them does not know to be true. Good men shall never fail in their engagements, or violate his promises. Good men shall never speak to deceive.

SNOW.

How calm are my recess, and how the frost
Raging abroad and the rough wind endears
The silence and the warmth enjoyed within!
I see the woods and fields, in close of day,
A variegated show; the meadows green,
Though faded, and the lands where, lately, wave
The golden harvest of a yellow brown,
Upturned as lately by the forceful share.
I see, far off, the weedy furrows to smile
With verdure, not unprofitably graz'd
With flocks fast feeding, and selecting, each,
Her favourite herb; while all the leafless grove
That skirt the horizon weared a sable hue,
Scarce noticed at the kindred dusk of eve.
To-morrow bring a change — a total change;
Who even now, though silently perform'd,
And slowly, and of most unfelt, the face,
Of universal nature undergo.
Fast fall the fleecy shower; the downy flakes
Descending, and of never-ceasing lapse,
Softly alighting upon all below,
Assimilate all objects. Earth receive
Gladly the thickening mantle, and the green
And tender blade, who fears the chilling blast,
Escape unhurt beneath so warm an veil.

THE HAPPY MAN.

Him, which in youth improve his intellectual powers in the search of truth and useful knowledge; him which strengthen his active and moral faculties with the practice of virtue in the service of his friends, of his country, of mankind; him which open his heart at every mild and gentle affection, and which add to all this rational fervent piety; that man enjoy the most agreeable youth and lay up the most richest fund for honourable action, and true enjoyment of the succeeding periods of life. Him which, in manhood, keep his passions under wise restraint, him which form select and virtuous friendships; him which, in his private character and connections, cherish manly and amiable emotions; him which do all the good at his power to all around he, and manifest reverence and love towards God; that man pass through this middle stage of life by the greatest dignity and satisfaction, and thus prepare for easy and honourable old age. Finally, him which, in the decline of life, maintain his temper free from peevish irritability; which preserve in full exercise equable kind affections; which use her experience and authority in the most fatherly and venerable manner; him which are daily aspiring after immortality; this are the most happiest old man.

Therefore that whole life, or youth, manhood, and old age, which are spent in that manner, must be the most best and happiest life.

MORN, EVENING, NIGHT.

Sweet are the breath of morn, his rising sweet
With charm of earliest bird; pleasant a sun
When first on this delightful land him spread
Her orient beams on herb, tree, fruit, and flower
Glittering of dew. Fragrant the earth
After soft showers, and sweet a coming on
Of grateful evening mild. Then silent night
With that his solemn bird, and that fair moon,
And those the gems of heaven, his starry train.
These, all, is sweet, and charming to the eye
Of he which with observing thought, and calm
Reflection, with taste refined and pure,
May view those scenes with ever new-delight,
And look through nature up to nature's God.

The heavens declares the glory of God; the firmament show forth her handy work. Day unto day utter speech, and night unto night declare knowledge. How manifold is thy works, O Lord! in wisdom have thou made them all.

CHAP. II.

SENTENCES.

Clearness and Precision of Sentences. Examples of false Syntax and of confused Sentences.

1. IT are not easy (say Dr. Blair) to give a precise idea of which are meant by style. The best definition

I may give of it is, that it are the peculiar manner, which by means of language a man expresses his conceptions in. The words whom a author employ can be proper and faultless, and yet his style can be dry, stiff, feeble, or affected, may have great faults. Style have some reference to an author's manner of thinking always. It are a picture of the ideas who raise in his mind, and of the manner which there they rise in; and from hence, when we is examining an author's composition, it is extremely difficult to separate the style from the sentiment, in many cases.

It is no wonder that them two would be so intimately connected; as style are nothing else than that sort of expression whom our thoughts assume most readily. From hence, different countries has been noted of peculiarities of style, suited at the different temper and genius of their inhabitants. The eastern nations animate their style of the most strongest and hyperbolical figures. The Athenians formed an style accurate, clear, and neat; a polished and acute people. The Asiatics affects a style, florid and diffuse, gay and loose in their manners. The like sort of characteristic differences, in the style of the French, the English, and the Spaniards, are remarked commonly.

In giving the general characters of style, it are usual to talk of a style nervous, feeble, or spirited; who are the characters, plainly, of a writer's manner of thinking, as well as of expressing himself.

So difficult are it to separate from one another them two things, style and sentiment.

Perspicuity are the fundamental quality of good style, it will be admitted readily; a quality as essential in every kind of writing, that nothing can atone for

the want of it. Without this, the most richest ornaments of style puzzle instead of please the reader, and glimmer through the dark only. This should be the first object, therefore, without the least difficulty, to make the meaning clearly and fully understood.

Theism, (says Lord Shaftesbury) may only be opposed to polytheism or atheism.

The Romans understood liberty, at least, as well as us.

Purity and propriety of language is used for each other indiscriminately often; and them are very nearly allied, indeed.

Purity are the use of such words, and such constructions that belongs to the idiom of the language whom we speaks, in opposition at words and phrases, who is imported from other languages; or who is obsolete, or new coined, or used without proper authority. It imply the correct and happy application of they, in opposition to vulgarisms or low expressions, according to that usage; and to words and phrases, who should be less significant of the ideas intended to be conveyed.

The supreme Disposer of events, the infinitely wise Lord of Providence, only know all the events who shall happen to we in this pilgrimage of mortal life.

He is the sovereign Arbiter of life and death alone. He knows alone how long it are proper for each human being to remain in this state of trial and preparation. He knows only when each one of his moral family are prepared to pass into another state of existence, through the dark valley of the shadow of death. He knows alone what are good for man, all the days of his vain life, who pass as a shadow.

He have copied them writings accurately, and he could only have done so well that difficult business.

She exactly sing in time, but her does not exactly sing in tune; she sing too loud.

It are a lamentable thing that every man are full of complaints, and uttering constantly sentences against a fickleness of fortune, when people brings generally upon themselves all the calamities they fall into, and is heaping up constantly matter for their own sorrow and disappointment. That which produce the greatest part of the delusions of mankind are an false hope which people indulges with so sanguine a flattery to themselves, that their hearts is bent upon fantastical advantages, whom them had no reason to believe should have arrived to them ever. Them often mourns with real affliction for imaginary loses, by this unjust measure of calculating their happiness.

War is opposed by the misery it inflict, by the criminality it imply, and by the misery it produce, to the wellbeing and progress of society.

The cultivation of literature, the peaceful arts of life, the intercourse of different nations, who softens and obliterates prejudice, and diffuses the discoveries and superiorities of one over all others,—them great principles of improvement is all suspended by war, and, for the time, almost annihilated.

When the earth were formed, and the heavens was stretched abroad, and light, life, and reason was produced, the Father of the Universe blest his work, and pronounced it to be good. All were magnificent, lovely, and harmonious; a vast theatre for holy deeds and high enjoyments, where man were to perform his allotted

part of good, and reap his recompence of bliss; or be prepared for some still more nobler abode in his heavenly Parent's mansion. Too soon this sunshine faded in darkness. Evil, both natural and moral, advance to a conflict, apparently successful, against human virtue and happiness, and gain a triumphant and extensive prevalence. Yet evil are of temporary duration; admitted into the plans of God, on account of the good whom it are subservient to; destined to destruction, and to be succeeded by an otherwise unattainable degree of universal felicity.

It are a very melancholy reflection that men is usually so weak, that it be absolutely necessary for them to be in theis right senses, to know sorrow and pain. Prosperous persons (for happy there is none) is hurried away with a fond sense of their present condition, and is thoughtless of the mutability of fortune; fortune are a term who is here used for what is wrought by the unseen hand of the Disposer of all things. But, methink the disposition of a mind who are truly great, is that who make misfortunes and sorrows little, when them befals ourselves, great and lamentable when them befals other men. It are, certainly, the proper education we would give ourself, to be prepared for the ill events and accidents we is to meet with in an life sentenced to be an scene of sorrow. But instead of that expectation, we softens ourself with prospects of constant delight, and destroys in our minds the seeds of fortitude and virtue, who would support we in hours of anguish.

The constant pursuit of pleasure have in it something insolent and improper to our being. Loud mirth, or immoderate sorrow; inequality of behaviour, either

in prosperity or adversity, are alike ungraceful to m
that is born to die. Moderation in both circumstan
are peculiar to generous minds.

Men of that sort tastes ever the gratifications
health, and all other advantages of life, as if them w
liable always to part with them; and, when bereaved
they, resigns them with a greatness of mind, who sh
them know their value and duration. The conten
of pleasure are a certain preparatory for the contem
of pain. Without this, the mind are, as it were, to
suddenly by an unforeseen event. But him that ha
always during health and prosperity been abstinent
his satisfactions, enjoy, in the worst of difficulties, t
reflection that his anguish are not aggravated with t
comparison of passed pleasures, who upbraids his p
sent condition.

The desire of pleasing, to those whom he conver
with, make a man agreeable or unwelcome, accordi
to the motive which that inclination appear to fl
from.

If your concern for pleasing others arises fr
innate benevolence, it will never fail with success;
from a vanity to excel, its disappointment be no l
certain. What we calls an agreeable man, is him whi
are endowed of the natural bent to do acceptal
things from a delight him take in they merely as suc
and the affectation of that character constitute the f

2. Are them designs who any man which is borr
Briton, in any circumstances, in any situation, oug
to be ashamed or afraid to avow?

When in the presence of that truly wise and gre
man, ashamed, confounded, daunted, we remain
silent.

3. This kind of wit, say Addison in the Spectator, were very much in vogue among our countrymen, about an age or two ago, which did not practise it for any oblique reason, but purely of the sake of being witty.

It be folly to pretend to arm ourself against the accidents of life, by heaping up riches, which nothing can protect we against, but the good Providence of our heavenly Father.

Many young clergymen, say Swift, act so directly contrary to the rule of writing their sermons fully and distinctly, that, from a habit of saving time and paper, which them acquired at the university, them write in so diminutive a manner, that them can hardly read what them has wrote.

Men looks with an evil eye upon the good who are in others; and thinks that their reputation obscure them, and their commendable qualities to stand in their light; and therefore they does what them can to cast a cloud over they, that the bright shining of their virtues may not obscure them.

Our sight are the most perfect and most delightful of all our senses. It fill the mind of the most largest variety of ideas, converse with its objects, to the greatest distance, and continue in action without being tired or satiated of its proper enjoyments the longest. The sense of feeling can give we an notion of extension, shape, and all other ideas, that enters at the eye, except colours, indeed; but it are very much straitened and confined, at the same time, as to the number, bulk, and distance of its particular objects. Our sight seem designed to supply all them defects, and can be considered as a more delicate and diffusive kind of touch, who

spread itself over an infinite multitude of objects, comprehend the largest figures, and bring some of the most remotest parts of the universe into our reach.

Your cousin, he is a worthy and honest and good fellow, will set off for London to-morrow probably.

Virtue, and who who have eyes to see, and ears to hear, and sense to understand, do not know and acknowledge the truth, is the most bright gem, and most true glory of the human soul, assuredly.

Vice, as all which have seen in others, or felt in themself its baneful influence must confess, is the worst disease, and greatest misery of the soul certainly.

Virtue are happiness below, alone.

Virtue are the strength and beauty of a soul, doubtless.

UNITY OF SENTENCES.

1. After us arrived at London, where there are an vast assemblage of all that are good and bad, we was conducted to our uncle's house, where a number of his friends was collected to receive us.

After we came to anchor, and I had paid the captain for my passage, and settled every thing with he, they put me on shore, where I were welcomed of all my friends, which received me of the greatest kindness.

Oh what a lovely place are this at whom we is arrived now! though our own town is very neat and pretty; and what charming scenes opens around us; what hills, what woods, what streams murmuring present themselves to view, on all sides charming!

Them arrived at Paris yesterday morning; the *scenery about* Geneva are more beautiful certainly, but

the splendour of that capital, the magnificence of its palaces, the elegance of its edifices, delighted they extremely, and occupied their attention.

2. Archbishop Tillotson died in this year (say an writer of the History of England). He was beloved both by King William and Queen Mary exceedingly; who nominated Dr. Tennison, bishop of Lincoln, to succeed he.

In this uneasy state, (say Middleton, in his Life of Cicero,) Cicero were oppressed of a new and cruel affliction, the death of his beloved daughter, Jullia, which happened soon after her divorce from Dolabella, whose manners and humour was disagreeable to she extremely.

Their march (say Plutarch, speaking of the march of the Greeks under Alexander,) were through an uncultivated country, whose savage inhabitants hardly fared, having no other riches than a breed of lean sheep, whose flesh were rank and unsavoury, by reason of their feeding upon sea-fish continually. The bustle in the streets; the crowds he met; the multitude of horses and carriages, confused his head and deafened his ears; very different from the calm of his peaceful home and rural scenery.

3. By the first shock of the earthquake which took place, he was writing a letter to his father at the very time, his chair were driven from under he; the table were overturned, and the door were throwed open violently.

A fire broke out in the lower part of the house, she was fast asleep in her bed at the time, which soon communicated to the upper story, and all the family were in the most great danger of being burned.

The integrity and virtue of the man, I say that man

who them were making mention of, was well known a the very time, yet he was refused the place, though th minister was convinced that he were worthy of i alone.

It seems to me (say Lord Bolingbroke) that in orde to maintain the system of the world, at a certai point, far below that of ideal perfection, (for we ar made capable of conceiving what we are incapable c attaining,) but, however, sufficient, upon the whole, t constitute a state easy and happy, or, at the worst, tc lerable; I say, it seems to me, that the Author of natur have thought fit to mingle, from time to time, amon the societies of men a few, and but a few, of those o who he is graciously pleased to bestow a larger portio of the etherial spirit, than is gave, in the ordinar course of his government, to the sons of men.

4. Ovid describe the temple of Fame as situated i the very centre of the universe, and perforated of s many windows and avenues that gived to her the sigh of every thing who were done in the heavens, i the earth, and in the sea; yet the temple itself wer invisible to human eyes. The structure of him wer contrived in so admirable a manner, as that it echoe every word which were spoke in the whole-compass o nature; so that the palace (say the poet) were fille with a confused hubbub of low dying sounds always the voices being spent almost and worn out, befor them arrived at this general meeting of speeches an whispers; which are a very expressive and descriptiv figure.

Swift, speaking of the writings of Cicero, expres himself thus: "With these writings young divines are "*more conversant* than with those of Demosthenes,

" who, by many degrees, excelled the other, at least
" as an orator."

Sir William Temple say concerning Burnet's Theory of the Earth and Fontenelle's Plurality of Worlds, " The first could not end his learned treatise without
" a panegyric of modern learning, in comparison of
" the ancient; and the other falls so grossly into the
" censure of the old poetry, and preference of the new,
" that I would not read either of them strains without
" some indignation; which no quality among men is
" so apt to raise in me, as self-sufficiency."

In a perfectly-well ordered state, the laws would be obeyed, the magistrates would be respected, public peace and harmony would be maintained, social and relative duties would be faithfully discharged, the arts and sciences should flourish, and trade and commerce would prosper; thus should the ends of the social compact be well obtained, and a beautiful picture should be exhibited.

STRENGTH OF SENTENCES.

1. As them do live together in the same house, so them do join together in the same enterprises, so them do maintain the same customs and manners, so them do wear similar dress.

I do highly esteem, and reverence, and respect, and venerate, and even love them ministers, for their truly virtuous, upright, noble, disinterested, generous, and patriotic conduct.

I do like them nectarines very much, very greatly. Them is delicious, juicy, sweet; their fragrance are de-

lightful; their appearance are alluring and exceedi
attractive.

The first rule for promoting and securing the strei
of sentences, are, to prune them, and remove f
them, and cut off, as it were, all redundant, superflu
unnecessary words. These can be, sometimes con
ent of a considerable degree of clearness, unity, lu
ness, and perspicuity; but them is enfeebling
weakening always. Them makes a sentence move al
and proceed, tardy, incumbered, halting, slow.

That illustrious, that brave, that skilful, that vigil
that successful Roman commander, being content
the deserving a triumph, refused the honour and p
of it.

Him was so vigilant, so alert, so steady in his p
in the exercise of duty and watchfulness, that
would be never surprised by an enemy, nor taken
awares, nor unexpectedly attacked, and caught of
guard.

Speaking of beauty, Addison say, "The very
"discovery of it strikes the mind with inward joy,
"spreads delight through all its faculties.

"It is impossible for us to behold the divine w
"with coldness or indifference; or to survey so m
"beauties, without a secret satisfaction and com
"cency."

The attention become remiss and slackened;
mind fall into inaction and inertness; when w
is multiplied and increased, without a correspo
ing multiplication, and increase of ideas
thoughts.

2. *Though* him would have been very glad to h

gone to London with, yet he were too well disposed to go without, his father's consent.

Though with all his efforts he could not get into, yet he would not contentedly remain without, the house.

Though virtue borrow no assistance from, yet it is not impossible that she would exist with, the splendid gifts of Fortune.

There is the very lady passing by, who you was talking of to me so eagerly yesterday.

The business, which they were engaged in the discussion of at the last assembly, were determined this morning.

Though she cannot live happily with, yet she shall not consent to live separate from, him.

Who are you staring at so rudely?

Who was that poem wrote by?

Can you thus treat ungratefully, the man, whom you have been so benefitted by, and whom you are so much obliged to?

Which place we came to, at last, after a long, painful, and very circuitous journey.

You has been speaking for nearly half an hour, and no one clearly comprehends what subject you have been discoursing upon.

And he came into the parlour in great haste, and he sate down on the sofa quite out of breath, and he cried out eagerly give me a glass of water, or I will faint.

He were weak with fatigue and excessive exertion, and exceeding heated with the beams of the mid-day sun, and almost choked by dust, and his feet was blistered with walking over those rough and stony roads, but he reached the end of his journey, at last safely.

Antoninus Pius were a prince of whom the life we characterized with the love of religion, and justice, ar peace, and cheerful serenity of temper, who evinc the benevolence of his soul.

The execution of Caligula, with the manly resolutic of Chærea, seemed for a moment, to revive the dyi embers of freedom.

The consuls convoked the senate, and them co demned the memory of the Cesars; and them give tl watch-word liberty, at the few cohorts which faint embraced their cause. *Yet* the ferocious temper the Pretorean guards soon extinguished the hasty spa of republicanism; and this dream of liberty serve on to exercise the moderation of Claudius, which pa doned generously a conduct him were able to *ha* punished, yet whom he were enough prudent to d spise.

The cares and the anxieties of mortal life, and tl deep impressions made on the heart with visible, ar present objects; and the impetuosity of the passion and the temptations of the world; and the force of b example.

All them is obstacles common alike to all Chri tians; but exclusive of, and in addition to, these, eve individual have some peculiar error or vice, who c be called his besetting sin. Youth and manhood, ar old age, have, each their appropriate temptations. Pro perity and adversity, and every different situation society, are exposed to some one transgression of God holy law, more than to any other.

In the enjoyment of health and prosperity, in tl vanity of her heart, and in a pride of his strength, m *are too apt to* forget that he are, in every respect,

dependant creature, and vainly to imagine, or to act as if he imagined, that by his own might he stand firm.

As, by the appointment of the Universal Creator, no man live alone to himself, and no man die only to himself; and as every, even the most small link, be necessary to preserve unbroken, the great chain of the social union, and since as members of one civil and religious community, we is all connected with, and dependent upon, one another; haughtiness even in those which fills the most elevated rank, are mere folly and miserable absurdity.

That are the line of life I should chuse, was my circumstances at my own disposal.

The dominions the Spaniards possessed, and the conquests they made, was very extensive and valuable, and in various parts of the world.

I am persuaded that neither death, life, angels, principalities, powers, things present, things to come, height, depth, nor any other creature shall be able to separate us from the love of God.

There is the book we all ought to read a little portion of at least, every day: it is the Holy Bible.

3. The spectacle who is most sublime and interesting, and who make the deepest impression upon the sensible and observing mind, is that of the clear blue sky, the glorious sun, or mild and silver moon; the lofty mountain, and venerable forest, and the majestic ocean.

5. Why does you tremble so exceeding; and what is you afraid of?

What place is he, last, come from?

What unforeseen misfortune was he ruined by, and what source did his calamities flow from?

What disposition did he bear his disappointment with?

What temper did he endure the insults offered him with?

What kind of carriage are he travelling in?

In her return home from London, what towns did she pass through?

When you left the church, what was the preacher discoursing of?

There is no admirable quality, no generous feeling, no amiable disposition, which the character of Christ our Lord was not adorned with, and which it was not an exact exemplification of.

The town was besieged and took by the enemy which the prince was living in.

The ends are good, worthy and well chosen, which he is aiming at.

The enterprize is just which he is engaged in.

Them are designs whom he has formed, but which he will never, probably, bring about.

That is a vain and shallow pretext, whom no man would ever lay hold of.

That is an opinion whom he formerly opposed strenuously, but which he is now come over to.

There are not a more pleasing and triumphant consideration in religion than this, of the perpetual progress that the soul make towards the perfection of its nature, without ever arriving at a period in it.

You will find the path of wisdom and virtue become easy and delightful, when you has made some progress in it.

Because this is a beautiful and fertile country, pos-

sessing a fine climate, I chuse to reside in it, I have taken up my abode in it.

There is nothing but trouble and confusion in this place, why do you wish to remain for ever in it?

6. The virtuous shall be on the side of justice, the vicious shall be on that side where pleasure and profit is.

The good shall adhere to opprest virtue, the wicked shall adhere to vice when it are prosperous.

The lover of peace and order shall support the upright magistrate; the sons of riot and plunder shall support the judge which is unjust and easy perverted.

He which lays in bed all a summer's morning, lose the chief pleasure of the day, and him who give up his youth to indolence, undergoes an loss of the same kind.

Shining characters is not always the most agreeable ones; for the mild radiance of an emerald is, by no means less pleasing than the glare of a ruby.

HARMONY OF SENTENCES.

Examples of harmonious and discordant sentences, to be distinguished by the pupil; with general grammatical errors to be corrected.

This discourse concerning the easiness of God's commands does all along suppose and acknowledge, the difficulties of the first entrance upon a religious course, except only in them persons which has had the happiness to be trained up to religion by the easy and insensible degrees of an pious and a virtuous education.

Admonish thy friend; it can be him have not did it; and if he has, that he does it no more. Admonish thy

friend; it can be that he have not said it; or if he ha that him says it not again. Admonish a friend; fo many times it be a slander; and believe not every tal There are one which slippeth in his speech, but not fro his heart; and which is he which have not offended c the tongue.

God love from whole to parts; but human soul
Must raise from individuals to the whole.
Self-love but serve a virtuous mind to wake,
As a small pebble stir a peaceful lake;
The centre moov'd, a circle strait succeed,
Another still, and still another spread.
Friend, parent, neighbour, first it shall embrace,
His country next, and next all human race.
Wide and more-wide, the overflowings of a mind,
Takes every creature in of every kind,
Earth smile around of boundless bounty blest,
And Heaven behold its image in his breast.

The chief advantage that ancient writers may boas over modern ones, seems owing to simplicity. Ever noble truth and sentiment were expressed by the forme in the natural manner, in word and phrase simple, pe spicuous and incapable of improvements. Which the remain for latter writers, but affectation, witticism, an conceit?

What a piece of work are man! How noble in rea son! How infinite in faculties! In form and moving how express and admirable! In action, how like a an gel! In apprehension, how like an God!

All men thinks all men mortal but themselves;
Theirselves, when some alarming shock of fate

Strike through their wounded hearts a sudden dread,
But their hearts wounded, like the wounded air,
Soon close: where past the shaft no trace is found.
As from the wing no scar the sky retain,
The parting wave no furrow from a keel;
So die in human hearts the thought of death.
Ev'n with the tender tear whom nature shed
Ov'r them we loves, we drop it in a grave.

It often happen that them are the best people, of whom the characters has been most injured by slanderers; as we usually finds that to be the most sweet fruit, which the birds have been pecking at.

How is deluded human kind
By empty shows betray'd;
In all their hopes and schemes them find
A nothing, or a shade.
The prospects of a truncheon cast
A soldier on the wars;
Dismist with shattered limbs at last,
Brats, poverty and scars.

A angry man which suppress his passions think worse than he speak; and an angry man which shall chide, speak worser than he think.

All nature are but art unknown to thee
All chance, direction whom thou mayst not see,
All discord harmony not understood;
All partial evil, universal good;
And spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,
One truth are clear, whatever are is right.

To endeavour all one's days to fortify our minds by

learning and philosophy, is to spend so much in armou that one has nothing left to defend.

It are a very common expression, "that such a or be very good-natured, but very passionate." The e: pression, indeed, are very good-natured to allow pa sionate people so much quarter; but a passionate ma surely deserve the least indulgence imaginable. It said, it is soon over; that is, all the mischief she do quickly dispatched; which are no great recommen ation assuredly. I has known one of those good-n tured passionate men to say in a mixed company, eve to his own wife or child, such things as the mo inveterate enemy of his family should not have spok even in imagination.

It be certain that quick sensibility are inseparabl from an ready understanding; but why would not th good understanding call to itself all its force on suc occasions, to master that sudden inclination to anger.

The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces;
The solemn temples, the great globe herself,
Yea, all which she inherit, will dissolve;
And, like the baseless fabric of the vision,
Leave not a wreck behind!

TO THE RISING SUN.

From a red wave rising bright
  Lift on high thy golden head;
O'er the misty mountains spread
  Thy smiling rays of orient light.
See the golden God appear
  Fly the fiend of darkness drear,
Fly, and in his gloomy train
  Sable grief, and care, and pain.

Though a honourable title can be conveyed to posterity, but the ennobling qualities that is the soul of greatness, is a sort of incommunicable perfections, and cannot be transferred. If a man would bequeath his virtues by will, and settle his sense and learning upon his heirs, as certainly as he may his lands, a noble descent should, then, be a valuable privilege indeed.

Nobility are to be considered only as an imaginary distinction, unless it is accompanied by them generous virtues with which she ought to be obtained alone. Titles of honour conferred upon them as has no personal merit, is at best, but the royal stamp set upon base metal.

Let reason to go before every enterprize, and counsel before every action.

Chap. III.

Exercises on Sentences, in general, with grammatical errors, for correction.

A man of a polite imagination is let into a great many pleasures, who the vulgar are not capable of receiving. He may converse with a picture, and find a agreeable companion with a statue. He meet with a secret refreshment in a description, and often feel a greater satisfaction in the prospect of fields and meadows, than another does in the possession. It give to him, indeed, a kind of property in every thing he see, and make the most rudest uncultivated parts of nature to administer to his pleasures; so that he look upon the world, as it were, in another light, and discover a multitude of

charms in it, that conceals theirselves from the generality of mankind.

There is but few, indeed, which knows how to be idle and innocent, or has a relish of any pleasures who are perfect, pure, and rational. The diversions whom them take, is at the expense of some one virtue or other, and their very first step out of business, are into vice or folly.

A man would endeavour, therefore, to make the sphere of his innocent pleasures as wide as possible; that he can retire into them with safety, and find in them such a satisfaction that a wise man should not blush to take.

HUMAN FRAILTY.

Weak and irresolute are man,
  The purpose of to-day,
Weaved with pains into his plan,
  To-morrow rend away.

The bow well bent, and smart a Spring,
  Vice seem already slain;
But passion rudely snap the string,
  And it revive again.

Some foe to is upright intent,
  Find out his weaker part,
Virtue engages his assent,
  But pleasure win his heart.

'Tis here the folly of the wise
  Through all his art us view;
And while his tongue the charge deny,
  His conscience own it true.

Bound on a voyage of awful length,
And dangers little known,
A stranger to superior strength
Man vainly trust his own.

But only oars can ne'er prevail
To reach a distant coast;
The breath of heaven must swell a sail
Or all the toil be lost.

During eight progressive centuries from the first foundation of the city of Rome, her history present a long and splendid succession of triumphs. In the second century of the Christian era, her empire were established over the most desirable part of the known world. The valour who had acquired, enabled her to defend her dominion; and the equitable tenor of her laws, and the cultivation of the arts and sciences, reconcile the provinces at her sway. The earlier ages of Rome is marked by rapidity of conquest, but the wisdom of Augustus first tempered the rage for unbounded sovereignty, after he attained the supreme power. Him considered Rome as having but little to gain, and as having much to lose. An unsuccessful enterprize of his generals at Ethiopia, confirm him in his pacific intentions; and the defeat of Varus, who ever impressed his mind with settled melancholy, convince him of the danger of engaging a race of hardy barbarians amidst the woods and the morasses of Germany. He enforced the advice of confining the empire within his natural limits, in his testament; the Atlantic ocean, on the west; the Rhine and the Danube on the north; the Euphrates on the east, and the deserts of Arabia and

Africa on the south. The dissolute disposition of her immediate successors allowed they not to interrupt the pacific system that Augustus recommended. With effeminate aversion, immersed in the pleasures of Rome, they regarded the painful toils of war, and a rigid discipline of the camps. During the first century of Christianity, the province of Britain were the only accession to the Roman empire, conquered by the arms of Agricola. But the promotion of Trajan at the imperial dignity, were attended by more ambitious counsels, and more warlike measures. Being an hardy soldier and consummate general, he aspired to rival the fame of Alexander, and despised the moderate maxims of his predecessors.

RURAL SOLITUDE.

O what is the gains of restless care,
  And what are ambition's treasure?
And what is the joys who the modish share
  In their haunts of sickly pleasure?
With its silence, the shade, oh, is it not sweet,
  And to bask in a sun by the fountain?
And the wild flowers scent at eve to meet,
  And to rove o'er the heath and the mountain?

Oh, where were the morning seen to rise,
  The violet mark'd as 'twas springing?
The zephyr heard at eve as she sighs,
  The blackbird loved of her singing?
O there may the heart alone be gay,
  The thought be free from sorrow;
And soft a night and sweet a day,
  And welcome again the morrow.

There is not a common saying who have a better turn of sense in it, than what we hear in the mouths of the vulgar often, that custom are second nature. It is able to form man anew indeed, and to give to him inclinations and capacities altogether different from them he was born with. A remarkable instance of this is related by Dr. Plot in his history of Staffordshire, in the case of an idiot, that chancing to live within the sound of a clock, and always amusing himself of counting the hour of the day whenever the clock struck. The clock being spoiled by some accident, the idiot continued to strike and count the hour without the help of it, in the same manner as he had done when it were entire. It are very certain that custom, indeed, have a mechanical effect upon the body, at the same time that it have a very extraordinary influence upon a mind. Custom have a wonderful efficacy in making every thing pleasant to we. A person which are addicted to play or gaming, though he took but little delight in it at first, by degrees contract so strong a inclination towards it, and give hisself up so entirely to it, that it seem the alone end of his being. The love of a retired or busy life shall grow upon a man insensibly, as he are conversant in the one or the other, till him is utterly unqualified for relishing that to whom he have for some time disused. Nay a man can smoke, or drink, or take snuff, till he are unable to pass away his time without it; not to mention how our delight in any particular study, art, or science, rises and improves in proportion to the application we bestow upon it. Thus, what were, at first, an exercise, become an entertainment at length. The mind grow fond of those actions she is accustomed to, and is drawn from them paths which she has been

used to walk in, with reluctance. If we considers attentively this property of human nature, it may instruct us in very fine moralities. It teach, first, that no man would be discouraged of that kind of life, or series of action, which, the choice of others or his own necessities can have engaged him in. It may be very disagreeable, perhaps, for him, at first; but use and application shall render it certainly not only less painful, but pleasing and satisfactory.

In the second place, it exemplify an admirable precept who Pythagoras are said to have given his disciples; "Pitch upon that course of life who are the most excellent, and custom shall render it the most agreeable." The voice of reason are more to be regarded than the bent of any present inclination; since by the rule above mentioned, inclination shall come over to reason at length, though we may never force reason to comply with inclination.

It is observed of great and heroic minds that they has not only shewed a particular disregard for them unmerited reproaches who has been cast upon they, but has been altogether free from that impertinent curiosity of enquiring after them, or the poor revenge of resenting them. The histories of Alexander and Cesar is full of this kind of instances. Vulgar souls is of a quite contrary character. Dionysius, the tyrant of Sicily, had a dungeon, which were a very curious piece of architecture, and which, it is said, there are some remains of in that island still to be seen. It was called Dionysius's ear, and built with several windings and labyrinths in the form of a real ear. The structure of it *made it* a kind of whispering place, but such a one as *gathered the* voice of him which spoke into a funnel

who were placed at the very top of it. The tyrant used to lodge all his state criminals together in this dungeon. He had, at the same time, an apartment over it, where he used to apply himself to the funnel; and by those means overheard every thing which were whispered in the dungeon.

The man which, in ordinary life, are very inquisitive after every thing that are spoke ill of him, pass his time but very indifferently. He are wounded by every arrow who is shot at him, and put it in the power of every insignificant enemy to disquiet him. Nay he will suffer from what have been said amiss of him, when it is forgot of them which said or heard it. They are officious and mischievous friends, therefore, that would be telling every malicious report, every idle censure which passed upon us. The tongue of man are so petulant, and his thoughts so variable, that one would not lie too great a stress upon any present speeches and opinions. Lord Clarendon, in his history, give a lively picture of a statesman teazing himself with an absurd curiosity:—

"He had not that application and submission and reverence for the queen as may have been expected from his wisdom and breeding, and often crossed her pretences and desires, with more rudeness than were natural to him: yet he were impertinently solicitous to know what her majesty said of him in private, and what resentments her had towards him. And when by some confidants, who had their ends upon him from them offices, he were informed of some bitter expressions fallen from her majesty, he were so exceeding tormented and afflicted with the sense of it, that sometimes, by passionate complaints and repre-

" sentations to the king; sometimes by more dutiful
" addresses and expostulations with the queen in be-
" wailing his misfortunes, he frequently exposed him-
" self, and left his condition worser than it were before,
" and the eclaircissement commonly ended with the dis-
" covery of the persons whom he had received his most
" secret intelligence from."

Silent nymph! of curious eye!
Which the purple evening, lie
On a mountain's lonely van,
Beyond a noise of busy man,
Painting fair a form of things,
While a yellow linnet sing,
Or a tuneful nightingale
Charm the forest of her tale;
Come, of all thy various hues
Come and aid thine sister muse.
Now while Phœbus riding high
Give lustre at the land and sky.

Virtue are of intrinsic value and good desert, and of indispensable obligation; not a creature of will but necessary and immutable, not local or temporary, but of equal extent and antiquity with the Divine mind; not an mode of sensation but everlasting truth, no dependant on power, but the guide of all power.

Virtue are the foundation of honour and esteem, and a source of all beauty in nature, order, and happiness. Many of the talents and endowments whom we now possesses, and which we are too apt to be proud of, shall cease with the present state; but virtue shall be *our ornament* and dignity in every future state which *we may be* removed to. Beauty and wit shall die, learn-

ing shall vanish away, and all the arts of life be soon forgot, but virtue shall remain for ever. This unite us to a whole rational creation, and fit us for conversing to any order of superior natures, and to a place in any part of God's works. It procure for us the approbation and the love of all wise and good beings, and render they our allies and friends. But what is of unspeakably greater consequence is, that it make God our friend. Virtue are a law of the whole universe. It stand high in the estimation of the Deity. Its original are His nature; and it are the very object that make Him lovely. Such are the importance of virtue: Secure that, and you secures every thing. Lose that, and all are lost.

Though you be absent here, I needs must say,
The trees as beauteous is, the flowers as gay;
As them was ever wont to be,
Nay the birds' rural music too
Are as melodious and as free,
As if they sung to pleasure you.
I saw a rose-bud ope this morn; I'll swear
The blushing morning opened not more fair.

How would it be so fair, and you away?
How could the trees be beauteous, flowers so gay?
Would them remember but last year
How you did they, them you delight,
The sprouting leaves who saw you here,
And call'd their fellows to the sight,
Should, looking round for the same sight in vain,
Creep back into their silent barks again.

Vice are covered with wealth, and virtue with po-

verty. Among men, there is some which has their vices concealed by wealth, and others which has their virtues concealed by poverty. Every man's observation shall supply him with instances of rich men, who has several faults and defects that is overlooked, if not entirely hid, by means of their riches; and I think we cannot find an more natural description of a poor man, the merits of whom are lost in his poverty, than that in the words of the wise man: "There was a little city and few men within it, and there came a great king again it, and besieged it. Now there were found in it a poor man wise; and he, by his wisdom, delivered the city; yet no man remember that same poor man. Then said me, wisdom are better than strength, nevertheless, the poor man's wisdom are despised, and his words is not heard."

The middle station seem to be the most advantageously situated for the gaining wisdom. Poverty turn the thoughts too much upon the supplying our wants, and riches upon enjoying our superfluities. It be hard for a man to keep a steady eye upon truth, who are always is the battle or the triumph. Poverty are apt to betray a man into envy; riches into arrogance. Poverty are too often attended of fraud, vicious compliance, repining, murmur, and discontent. Riches exposes a man to pride and luxury, a foolish elation of heart, and too great a fondness for the present world. In short the middle condition are most eligible to the man which should improve himself in virtue, and it are the most advantageous for the gaining knowledge.

Part V.

EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION;

WITH GENERAL GRAMMATICAL ERRORS TO BE CORRECTED.

Chapter I.

Rule I.

The Comma.

The man the woman the child the horse and the dog was all journeying on merry together.

Virtue religion honour, and industry is the brightest ornaments and most true friends of man.

Apples pears plumbs peaches figs, and nectarines is produced abundant in that fertile country.

War pestilence famine, and oppression desolated the land and forced the people to forsake their native country in crowds.

Extravagance intemperance ignorance slothfulness, and uncleanness is the scourges of that unhappy nation.

2. Having completely finished that business he, returned home cheerful and resumed his usual occupations diligent.

Having inflicted upon she the greatest of all evils he, declared impudently, and boldly, that he only meant her good.

Walk circumspect; not as fools, but as wise; redeeming the time because, the days are evil.

Life being precarious, death being certain it, be the part of wisdom, it are our highest interest, well to occupy every hour, to improve every advantage and, to press forward with unremitted ardour in, the path of duty let it appear ever so rough, and thorny.

3. Christ the beloved son of the most high came to save men from error sin misery and, death.

William Pitt the son of the illustrious statesman and, eloquent orator the Earl of Chatham inherited, his father's talents, and reputation.

Herodotus the father of history read with great applause of the assembled Greeks a book of his famous history at the Olympic games.

Milton the truly sublime poet receive, not his due meed of praise esteem, and admiration during his lifetime.

4. O Israel how are thy glory departed from thou! O Judah how art thou fell! O land of miracles how are thou forsaken! O chosen nation where is thy honour thy fame and, thy prosperity fled!

O my daughter remember, the words of thy mother and, follow her advice, her precepts, and her example.

John attend to what I is saying; for giving my orders and, being your master I expect that that you shall not neglect them.

5. He were a wise prudent patriotic minister, which ever consulted the dignity of the crown and, the welfare liberty, and peace of the people.

He were a sober industrious and honest man; skilful, *indefatigable*, and prosperous in his business.

True piety is retired, and unostentatious not bold, and obtrusive.

He was a truly great, and good man and, faithful judge; which deserved well of his country.

6. The verdure of the fields, and the singing of the birds, refreshes the eye charms the ear and, cheers the mind, when fatigued with business and tired of the care the noise, and the bustle of the world.

Anxious care for the future part of mortal life, harass depress agitate obscure the mind with the gloom of despondence.

The hope of immortal life, and happiness, which Christians are encouraged to entertain, is an enlivening cheering animating sustaining principle.

The word of God are the bread of life who come down from heaven nourishing, and strengthening the soul; supporting, and arming her against the enemies of her peace.

7. Walk carefully firmly slowly along that slippery path.

Proceed cautiously gently quietly and you shall succeed in your lawful enterprize.

Sweetly kindly cheeringly hope smiled and wave her golden wings.

Industriously patiently vigilantly pursue your way, and you shall reach its end in safety at last.

8. The king approving the, ministers immediately proceeded to carry the plan in effect.

The queen coming suddenly into the room the cardinal, went out hastily to escape her just reproaches only

A heavy shower falling unexpectedly the company

dispersed and run for shelter into the neighbouring cottages.

The clouds being dispersed and, the sun shining out the children, was permitted to go into the field to play.

His health being happily restored he, returned at his usual occupations and exerted himself diligent in the discharge of his obligations, his duties, and business.

9. They went into the country yesterday morning very early, and before night them shall return.

They rode together as far as the eighth milestone and then they separated.

They esteemed, and loved each other and lived together in peace quietness, and tranquillity.

Them set off late from town and long, before them arrived to the end of their journey, they was benighted.

The night being very dark she, was greatly alarmed.

10. Without a friend the world, are but the wilderness.

Prosperity gains friends and, adversity try them.

By others faults wise men, correct their own.

The prodigal rob his heir the miser, rob himself.

To mourn without measure are folly not to mourn, at all insensibility.

The heart of fools are in their mouth but, the tongue of the wise are in their heart.

When our vices leaves us we flatter, ourselves that we leaves them.

11. The best and most likely way to succeed in any business, is to be active in the performance of duty, to *be honest* and temperate.

The sure way to obtain the favour of our Maker is to obey his holy, and voluntarily to submit to his will.

The most probable mode of gaining the esteem of them around us is to be kind courteous, and affable.

The best means of securing peace of mind, is to be humble resigned, and moderate in our expectations.

12. When you go from hence do not forget them who you leave behind.

Formerly they was frugal hardy, and industrious, but now on the contrary they is idle luxurious, and dissipated.

Lastly above all strive, to preserve a conscience void of offence towards God and towards man.

Finally whatsoever, things is pure lovely praiseworthy, and of good report, think on them things and practise them.

Nay think not so! Once more I declare that I am not guilty of that offence.

In short I shall say no more, than that this his last act, have filled up his cup of iniquity and, completed the measure of his guilt.

He shall never do so again if, you will but pardon and receive him to favour once more.

I shall secondly state the terms of agreement and, trust to their sense of honour for fulfilling them.

Semicolon.

Among other excellent arguments for the immortality of the soul, there is one drawn from the perpetual progress of the soul towards its perfection without a possibility of ever arriving at it which, is a hint not much enlarged upon by them which has wrote upon

the subject though it appear to carry very great weight with it.

To look upon the soul as going on from strength to strength; to consider that she are to shine for ever with new accessions of glory and, brighten to all eternity, that she shall be still adding virtue to virtue and, knowledge to knowledge, carries in it something, wonderful agreeable to that ambition who is natural to the mind of man. Nay it, must be a sight pleasing to God himself to see his creation beautifying in his eyes for ever and drawing more near to Him with more great degrees of resemblance.

Colon.

How may it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul who are capable of immense perfections and, of receiving new improvements continually will fall away to nothing almost as soon as it are created? Is such abilities made for no purpose?

A brute arrive to a point of perfection whom he may never pass, in a few years, he have all the endowments he are capable of, and was he to live ten thousands more he should be the same thing he are at present.

A most useful admonition is gave in that precept of wisdom, which ancient poets asserted to have descended from heaven "Know thyself."

Period.

Love all trust a few do wrong to none be able for thy enemy rather, in power than use keep thy *friend, under* thy own life's key be checked for silence *but, never tasked* of speech let us consider well what

character we bears probably among our enemies our friends very often flatter us as, much as our own hearts them either does not see our faults or, conceals them from we or, soften them by their representations after such a manner that us think them too trivial to be taken notice of a adversary on the contrary make a stricter search into us discover, every flaw and imperfection in our tempers and though malice can set them in too strong a light yet it have some ground for what it advance generally a friend exaggerate a man's virtues, an enemy inflame his crimes.

Chap. II.

The Dash.

Retire the world shut out thy thoughts call home
Imagination's airy wing repress
Lock up thy senses let no passion stir
Wake all to reason let him reign alone
Then in, thy soul's deep silence, and the depth
Of Nature's silence midnight thus enquire
What am I and from whence I nothing knows
But that I be and, since I am conclude
Something eternal had there e'er been nought
Nought still had been eternal there must be
But what eternal why not human race
And Adam's ancestors without an end
That's hard to be conceived since every link
Of that long chained succession are so frail
Can every part depend and not the whole
Yet grant it true new; difficulties raise

I'm still quite out at sea nor see the shore
Whence earth and yon bright orbs eternal too
Grant matter be eternal still; those orbs
Should want some other father Much design
Are seen in all their motions all, their makes
Design imply intelligence and art
That can't be from themselves or man that art
Man scarce may comprehend may man bestow
Who motion foreign, to the most small grain
Shot through vast masses of enormous weight
Which bid brute matter's restive lump assume
Such various forms and, gave it wings to fly
Have matter more than motion Have it thought
Judgment and genius Are it deeply learnt
In mathematics Have it framed such laws
As but to guess a Newton, made immortal
If art to form and, counsel to conduct
And that with greater far than human skill
Resides not in each block A Godhead reign
And if a God there are that God how great.

Interrogation.

When shall you come and see us.

Shall we for fear of dying shrink from asserting our liberty.

Why will ye die O house of Israel.

Have I any pleasure in the death of the wicked saith Jehovah.

When oh when, will thou quit thy wicked courses When will thou turn unto the Lord and learn to do well.

Since he are not conscious of having committed the crime why would he fear punishment.

Exclamation.

Oh how rejoiced shall he be when he will hear them glad tidings.

Oh that the Lord should guide my ways
To keep his statutes still
Oh that my God should grant me grace
To know and do his will.

How sad how, dejected how, mournful is he.

Hence from my presence. Fly. Begone lest vengeance speedy overtake and overwhelm thee.

The beauty of Israel are slain upon the high places. How is the mighty fell.

Ye mountains of Gilboa let there be no dew neither rain upon you; For there the shield of the mighty were vilely cast away.

How are the mighty fallen in the midst of the battle.

Parenthesis.

We intend setting off for Paris if God permit on Monday next.

Such men as them if they merit the name of men indeed is, a disgrace to their species.

We shall come if you shall permit to your house tomorrow, and if it is quite convenient we, will stay a week or two with you.

Apostrophe.

That mans prudence are truly admirable. I admire the childrens beauty and great sprightliness, and the mothers tenderness. The suns splendour is so very bright, that it dazzles the ladys eyes.

The kings wisdom and, clemency was very apparent upon this occasion, as well as the queens cruelty.

The generals skill and, the soldiers courage was equally praiseworthy.

The admirals conduct were highly approved; but the captains fidelity were much doubted.

Whose cheek but imitate the peachs bloom.

Whose breath the hyacinths perfume.

The colonys existence were endangered by that insurrection and till the mutineers was overpowered no honest citizens life were safe.

Chap. III.

Exercises on the use of capital letters.

Greatness in the Works of Architecture can be considered as relating to the Bulk and Body of the Structure, or to the Manner in whom It are built. as for the first we find the Antients especially among the eastern Nations infinitely superior to the Moderns, the Walls of babylon its hanging Gardens its Temple of belus the huge Rock who were cut into the figure of semiramis with the smaller rocks who laid by it hewn so as to re*present tri*butary Kings; the artificial Lake large enough

to receive all the Waters of the euphrates; the Pyramids of egypt and, the great Wall of china, is all Testimonies of this.

Is that your Horse? yes it is.

When shall your dear Mother come and visit Us? to-morrow Evening, she shall be with you.

Alas this Day of woe! this is the melancholy Day of Separation.

The supreme being is the king eternal immortal invisible the only wise living and, true god.

Our creator is omnipotent omnipresent omniscient. he is the source of all Being Life Intelligence and, Happiness.

Our lord and saviour jesus christ lived and taught and died and rose again to bring us from Darkness unto Light, from Death to Life.

abraham were called the Friend of god, the Father of the Faithful.

peter and paul was zealous Servants and, faithful Soldiers of the lord jesus christ.

He visited constantinople athens jerusalem cairo and, returned through italy and, france to england.

The Capital of the british Empire london are a very large rich, and populous City.

It are remarked by mr. addison in that excellent work the spectator that "allegories when well chose "is like so many tracks of Light in an Discourse "that makes every thing about them clear and, "beautiful."

a noble Metaphor when it are placed to Advantage cast a kind of Glory round it and, dart a lustre through a whole Sentence.

The roman History abound in Extraordinary Events and great Characters.

The english and french nations has too often been at War with each other; though from Situation and Products them seem intended by nature to live in friendly Alliance always.

How can i do this great wickedness and, sin against god are a Sentiment who should arise in our Mind whensoever we is tempted to stray from the path of Virtue the Road who lead to life everlasting.

o How i love thy law o god! it are my Meditation Night and Day.

Know Thou this Truth, enough for Man to know;
virtue alone is Happiness below.

A PROMISCUOUS EXERCISE UPON THE WHOLE OF THE ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

Religiun can be considered under two general Heads the First comprehend that which we is to believe the other that which we is to practise. By the things who we are to believe is meant whatever is revealed to us in the Holy writings and them truths which we should not have obtained the knowledge of by the Light of Nature By the things who we is to practise, are ment all them duties to whom we is directed by Reason or Natural Religion the First of those can be distinguished by the naim of Faith the second by that of Morality. If we look into the more serius part of Mankind we finds many which lie such great an stress upon Faith *that them neglect* Morallity; and many which bild so

much uppon Morallity that they does not pay an due regard to Faith the Perfect Man should be defective in Neither ov them particulars.

They is both of high Utility and vast importance, and would never be disconnected.

The excellence of Morality appear from the following considerrations;

Morality are of a fixt Eternal nature and shall endure when Faith will fail and be lost in conviction.

Morality without faith are more benneficial than faith without morallity.

The Rule of Morallity is more certain than that of faith since all civilized nations of the Wurld agrees in the great points ov Morality as much as they differs in those of Faith.

Faith derive its principle if not all its only value from the influence it have uppon Morallity.

The excellence ov Faith seem to consist in the following circumstances.

Faith explain and carry to greater hites several points of morallity.

It furnish New and more strong Motives to enforce a practise of Morality.

Faith give amiabler ideas of the supreme being more endearing notion of each other and a truer representation of ourselfs both in regard to the Grandeur and Imperfection of our Nature.

It show in most Striking Light the Deformity and dreadful mischieves of vice representing the deity hisself as an god of Perfect Purity; as Loving virtue and not beholding Sin without Abhorrence.

It make Morallity Necissary to Salvation.

Thus a Mann may not be perfect in his Scheme o
Morallity which does not strengthen and support it by
the Aid of Christian Faith.

As Nothing is more laudable than inquiry afte
Truth so nothing be more Irrational then to pass awa
our whole Lives without Determining ourselfs one wa
or other in them Points who is of the last Importanc
for us there are, indeed, many Things for which we ca
withold our Assent but in Cases by whom we are t
regulate our Lives it are the most great Absurditty to b
wavering and unsettled without joining with that Sid
who appeers the safest and probablest. When than w
finds ourselves convinced with reading or discourse o
the Truth of any doctrine or Proposition we woul
never after suffer ourselfs to call It in question withou
the strongest motives. We can perhaps forget the a
guments who occasioned our conviction, but we ough
to remember the influence they had with us, and there
fore to retain a conviction who they once produce
This are what us ought to do, indeed, in every commo
Art and Science, nor are it possible to act otherwis
considering the Weakness and Limitation of our inte
lectual Facultys. Thus it were that latimer, one of
noble Army of Marters, which introduced the Refor
ation in england, behaved hisself into that great co
ference who was held between the learnidest among
the Protestants and papists in a reign of queen mar
This vennerable old Mann knowing how his Ability
was impaired of age and that it were impossibel for h
to recollect all them reesons who had directed him i
a Choice of his Religion, leaved his companions whic
was in full Possession of their Parts and Learning,

baffle and confound their Antagonists with the forse of Reason As for Himself He only repeat to his Adversarys the articles whom he firm believed, in, and into the Profession of whom He was determined to die.

There are Nothing which strengthen Faith more than Morallity faith and Morality naturally produces and supports one another. But the most efficacious mean of strengthening Faith and Morallity is, a habitual Adoration of the supreme being, as well constant in Acts of mental worship as in outward Forms. the Devout Man do not only believe but feel that there are an Deity He have actual Sensations of He his experience concur with his Reason He sees Him more and more in all his Intercourses with Him, and even in this Life he almost lose his faith into Conviction.

Once more, frequent Retirement from the world accompanied by religious Meditation, is a excellent method of giving life to Faith In the crouded Scenes of Society the Mind are stunned and dazzled amid that variety of objects who presses uppon her. In retirement every thing disposes us to be serious In Citys the works of Man engages our Attention, in a Country the Works of god. The former are the Product of Art the Latter of Nature Faith and Devotion naturally grows in a mind of every reasonable Man which see the displaies of Divine Pour and Wisdom in every object on whom he cast his eye the Supreme Being have gave the most strong proofs for his own Existense in the structure of the Heavens and the Earth, whom he which are withdrawn from the Hurry of human Affairs may scarcely fail to observe. Aristotle saies, that would an Man live under ground and there converse with

wurks of Art and Mechanism the most exquisite, and would afterwards be bringed up in the open day and behold the glorys of the Heaven and Earth, he should immediately pronounce them to be the Wurks of such an being as we defines god to be. The royal Poet of israel exclaim "The Heavens declares the Glory of god; "the Firmament shew forth his handy work. day after "Day pour out instruction and night after Night con-"vey knowledge. The Heavens has neither Speech nor "Language; their Voice are not heard. Yet their "Sound go forth through all Lands and their Words "unto the most far Region of the Earth."

The Spacious Firmament on High
With all the Blue Etherial Sky
And spangled Heavens an shining Frame
Their great Original proclaims

Th' unwearied Sun from Day to Day
Do his Creators Pour display
And publisheth at every Land
The Wurk of a Almighty Hand.

Soon as the Evenin Shaids prevail
A Moon take up the wundrous Tail;
And Nightly at the listning Earth
Repeat the Story of her Birth,

While all the Stars who round him burn,
And all the Plannets in his Turn
Confirms the Tidings as they roll
And spreads the Truth from Pole to Pole.

What Though in solemn Silence all
Moves round the dark terestrial Ball
What though nor real Voice nor Sound,
Amid their Radient Orbs is found,

In Reeson's ear them all rejoice
And utters forth an glorious Voice,
For ever singing as they shines,
The Hand who made us are Divine.

THE END.

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